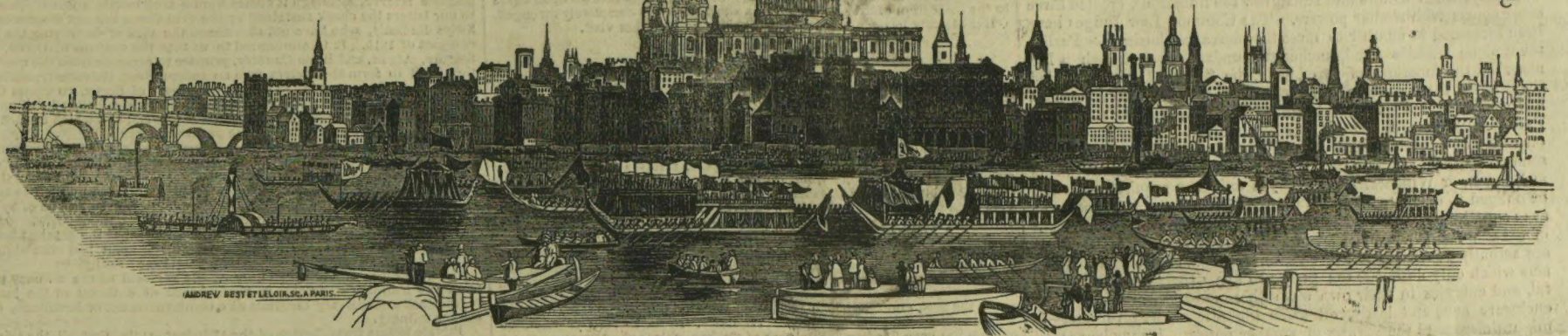


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 156.—Vol. VI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE TOILS OF PARLIAMENT.



HERE is an old ballad that opens with an appeal to the "Gentlemen of England," who "live at home at ease;" we question if such an invocation could be made now, with anything like applicability: the "gentlemen of England" are beginning to be the most hard-tolling of mortals; and it is to Members of Parliament we must apply the designation of "the labouring classes."

There are loud and frequent complaints in the vicinity of St. Stephen's of the amount of business thrown on the shoulders, or, rather, the heads, of Hon. Members. It gives a dignity to a man, certainly, to know that in all the business of mankind—the *quicquid agunt homines*—he has a voice potential, and that a fleet cannot sail, or a piece of bog-land be drained, without his consent. But dignities must be paid for in some shape or other. The most worthless are those bought with money; the most creditable, those earned by toil. The last is now the price paid for the honour of a sequent M.P. to your name.

The manner of life led by an industrious and conscientious Member of Parliament—supposing him a good Ministerialist, and bound to watch for divisions, if not to join debates, and to give his vote, if not his speech—is something of this kind. He is down, of course, for a Railway Committee, and takes his seat at the table, in a very small and very crowded room, with an atmosphere closely resembling that of the Black Hole of Calcutta, at about eleven of the forenoon, to listen, with his brothers in misfortune, to counsel learned in the law of railways in general, and as it applies to that line in particular, till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the announcement that the "Speaker is at prayers" closes the business, and all are released for the day, except the unhappy member. He proceeds to the House, and takes his seat again to listen to others who may or may not be learned, as it happens, but who have a power of talk perfectly legal, and used as copiously as if they were paid for it. The evening begins to grow into night,

and he ventures into the side gallery, converts his hat into a pillow, stretches himself on the bench like a stone Crusader on a monument, and the impressions of the day and night become first blended together, so that he sees a bevy of Maynooth professors working as railway navigators, and then all is for a short space oblivion—a dull, humming sound, as monotonous as the fall of distant waters, alone excepted; and which he knows, by a sort of instinct that does not tax any reasoning faculty, is the voice of the gentleman "in possession of the House." Night has tapered off into the small hours, and the small hours again are beginning to swell into large ones, and he is awakened by the tumultuous cheers amid which the Premier has just resumed his seat, rubs his eyes and rushes down stairs to vote, or he is roused by some friendly hand, and told that the debate is adjourned, and he may depart in peace. Thus runs the world away for that twenty-four hours; and he begins the next by hurrying the matutinal shave at the risk of unintentional suicide; compressing breakfast into a kind of phantom or ghost of that most pleasant of meals, when there is the due time and material; does not even look at the paper—for the fifteen columns of debate are appalling; and again enters that cave of despair—the Committee-room, to live the life of yesterday over again, and to dispose of part of one of the sixty-nine speeches on the twenty-three bills that he has to decide upon—such being the calculation of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, in his touching description of the legislative *travaux forcés* to which the necessities of society condemn those who represent it. At last he finds how use doth breed a habit in a man—becomes resigned, if not contented; and, knowing there is no escape, at last ceases to hope for it:—

From to-day, and from to-night,
Expecting nothing more
Than yesterday and yester night
Have yielded him before.

But, speaking seriously of what is beginning to be a great evil, the business of which Parliament has to dispose is outgrowing the powers of that assembly; the machinery is unequal to the task imposed on it. It is no fault of the members of that body, for it may be said to their credit, that during the session very little time is lost, and in the present one the application to business has been exemplary. The time occupied by the sittings of the House has

been gradually and steadily increasing for some years. It must be in the recollection of many that the House of Commons once—like the Peers at present—rarely did anything of a Wednesday: from necessity it was gradually invaded, and for years there has been no distinction between that and any other day. Saturday was always regarded as a blank day, but recent sessions have appropriated that also. Four o'clock was uniformly considered the only possible hour of meeting; since the dynasty of railway companies commenced, the Speaker has frequently been compelled to take the chair at twelve. The days have been shortened by early beginnings; the nights have been lengthened by protracted sittings; everything has been done short of "adding Sunday to the week," and to that apparently we shall come at last; and yet the physical and mental energies of the members cannot get through more than a certain amount of work; and much is daily falling into arrear; much is wholly neglected and pushed aside; and much also, to the still greater injury of public interests, is carelessly, because hastily, done, the defects of a law only being discovered by its bad operation.

This "press of business" arises from natural and inevitable causes; a vast empire with a trade and commerce daily increasing, with colonies and settlements of themselves large enough to form many kingdoms, is all virtually governed by a limited number of gentlemen sitting nightly for one-half the year in a shabby-looking apartment at Westminster. There every question comes, from the policy of India and the deposition of a Governor-General, to a Bill for making a road from some spot nobody ever saw to some other no one ever heard of, or an Act empowering some unfortunate husband to seek a better wife in a second than he found in a first. Enterprise is ever active, and new projects and schemes seeking the sanction of Parliament crowd the table with Bills; but most of all the present embarrassment has arisen from the enormous amount of business arising from projected railroads.

There is no chance of this torrent ceasing; we are rather in the infancy of the railway system than its maturity; the world in all other respects will go on requiring government, and society will still need new laws or changes in old ones, all requiring time and discussion to bring into action. Parliament is limited in number, that number can do no more than is to be expected by ordinary mortals. What then is the remedy for a daily increasing evil?



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The time has evidently arrived when Parliament must delegate some of its inferior functions to other bodies, retaining a controlling or confirming power over them. The forms of the government that sufficed amply for the England of a century and a half ago are wholly unequal to the requirements of the England of to-day, and Parliament might relieve itself of much irksome business with advantage to itself and the public. Why the merits of a Scotch Inclosure Bill, or an Irish Drainage Act, should have to be inquired into at Westminster, we cannot exactly see; it is done at more expense and done far worse than it might be on the spot, and greater powers of government are granted to local knowledge and integrity in every Municipal Corporation in the kingdom. Of all this kind of local business Parliament might get rid; the Court of Chancery, when suitors and suits grew too numerous, created three other courts with similar powers. The Common Law Judges have been increased in number to meet the increasing business. Parliament alone remains fixed, unchanged, unexpansive, though it has absorbed the functions of two others, the Scotch Legislature and the Irish, the business of each of the three kingdoms having increased threefold since the fusion of the three Parliaments into one. Our forefathers were much less timid than ourselves of adopting their means to their ends; and we shall be soon compelled to imitate them. As they called their Parliaments at London, or Winchester, or York, as exigency required, we shall be obliged to delegate or divide the functions of our Legislature so as to equalise its powers to its work. Over all those imperial questions of taxation, of peace and war, and those laws by which the people are actually governed, it must retain supreme control. But those acts which only authorise the people to apply their own skill, capital, and energies in their own way—those road bills, drainage and enclosure acts, and lastly, all those gigantic railway projects—it might delegate to the inquiry of another power. It may be as well to think of it in time, for to some such expedient we shall in time be driven, from the absolute breaking down of the present system under the weight of work required from it.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their intended visit to this extraordinary vessel. The day was remarkably fine, and many thousands of persons assembled, both at Greenwich and Blackwall, to await the arrival of the Royal party. Her Majesty and the Prince left Buckingham Palace at half-past two o'clock, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Jocelyn, Lord Hawarden, Colonels Bouverie and Arbutnot, and Lord George Lennox and Sir Frederick Stovin, and proceeded over Vauxhall-bridge, through Camberwell and Peckham, to Greenwich, where it was arranged the royal party should embark, for which purpose the *Dwarf*, her Majesty's steam tender, was dispatched from Woolwich to Greenwich early in the day, to be in attendance to convey her Majesty to the *Great Britain*. A board of Admiralty, consisting of Lord Haddington and Captain Gordon, had previously arrived at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to receive her Majesty, and accompany her on board the *Dwarf*.

The Greenwich Pensioners were drawn out in array, and loudly cheered her Majesty as she embarked. Carpets were laid down the whole length of the distance from where her Majesty alighted to the water's edge.

Her Majesty arrived at Greenwich at about twenty minutes past three o'clock, and immediately proceeded on board the *Dwarf*.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the usual civic functionaries, left London-bridge in the City state barge, a few minutes after one o'clock, and was towed to Greenwich by the Waterman's steamer No. 10, to attend upon her Majesty, in his official capacity as Conservator of the Thames. Upon her Majesty's embarkation, the Lord Mayor, in the state barge, still in tow of the steamer, preceded the Royal yacht to Blackwall. Several of the river steamers, completely crowded with spectators, accompanied the yacht on her passage to the *Great Britain*, and the river in the neighbourhood of Blackwall was teeming with small boats filled with people. Two or three of the vessels of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were present, among which were the *Mystery*, Lord Seaham, and the *Dolphin*, Mr. Perkins, which latter vessel manned her yards as soon as the yacht bore insight. A platform was fixed alongside the *Great Britain*, on which the accommodation stairs, to enable her Majesty to get on board, were rigged. Both the platform and stairs were covered with carpets. The height of the platform was so arranged that it should be equal with the deck of the *Dwarf*, so that her Majesty should have no difficulty in getting on board, but be enabled at once to step from the steamer on to the platform.

The following Directors of the Great Western Steam-ship Company were on board to receive her Majesty—Messrs. Bush (chairman), T. B. Were, John Miles, Thomas Pycroft, and Captain Claxton, R.N. Messrs. Guppy, the constructor of the vessel; R. Brunel (engineer); and Smith, the patentee of the screw propeller, were also on board. As the Royal yacht neared the *Great Britain*, she slackened her speed, and proceeded slowly round her, from the starboard quarter and under her bows to her port beam, by which means her Majesty was afforded an excellent opportunity of viewing the exterior of the vessel.

Upon the Queen's arriving on board the *Great Britain*, her commander, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., was presented to her Majesty by Lord Hawarden, and that officer conducted the Royal party through the vessel. Her Majesty appeared quite amazed at the enormous length of the ship, which is one-third longer than any line of battle ship in the service, being 322 feet in length, while the *Queen*, 120, which her Majesty visited when at Spithead, is not above 210. In order to obtain a full fore and aft view of the length of the ship, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Captain Hosken, went right aft and stood by the wheel, and then proceeded forward to the bows, viewing the vessel from the raised fore-castle. Her Majesty frequently expressed her astonishment at the extraordinary length of the ship. The singular appearance of the six masts, so out of the ordinary mode in which ships are rigged, also attracted her Majesty's attention, and formed a subject of comment. From the fore-castle the Royal party descended into the forward saloon and state rooms, which, having inspected, her Majesty returned on deck.

A model of the midship part of the ship, and a working model of the engines, with the screw, were then shown to her Majesty, and Mr. Brunel explained its mode of working and the manner in which the screw propelled the vessel, and how they were enabled to back astern. After having inspected this model, her Majesty and Prince Albert went down into the engine-room, to view the engines. These were shown to her Majesty by Mr. Guppy, the constructor both of the vessel and the engines. Her Majesty expressed her admiration of their workmanship, and inquired their power, and was informed that they were of 1000 horse power. The immense chain which turns the screw shaft seemed particularly to engage her Majesty's attention, which was described to her to revolve at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. After leaving the engine-room her Majesty next inspected the after promenade saloon and state-room, and expressed her astonishment at the size of the dining room. At the extremity of this apartment there were three models of different screws, one with six blades, similar to the screw with which the *Great Britain* is now fitted; another with four blades, which is to be used as a reserved screw for the ship, and a third model, with only three blades. Whilst the Royal party were inspecting these models, Mr. T. P. Smith, inventor and patentee of the screw-propeller, was presented by Lord Hawarden to her Majesty and Prince Albert as the inventor. Mr. Smith presented a very appropriate model in gold, in an appropriate case, of the propeller that he has recently applied to her Majesty's new tender yacht *Fairy*, which has recently obtained such a rapid speed as to surpass all other steamers on the river. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the model, which was handed over to Lord Hawarden.

Captain Claxton presented her Majesty with two copies of the description of the *Great Britain* which her Majesty was also graciously pleased to accept. Her Majesty while in the dining-room sat down on one of the chairs, which was placed in such a position that enabled her to see the effect of the mirrors, which made this extensive apartment appear almost boundless.

Her Majesty, just previous to her departure, addressed Captain Hosken, and said, "I am very much gratified with the sight of your magnificent ship, and I wish you every possible success on your voyages across the Atlantic."

Prince Albert asked when it was intended to start on the voyage, and upon Captain Hosken informing his Royal Highness that it would be either the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, the Prince remarked, he supposed that Captain Hosken wished to save the equinox. Capt. Hosken replied that that was not so much the object as to make one or two voyages as speedily as possible, in order that the public may be perfectly convinced of the safety of the ship.

After remaining on board about three-quarters of an hour, the Royal party returned to the *Dwarf*.

Previous to the departure of the *Dwarf*, his Royal Highness called Captain Hosken to him, and requested him to convey to Mr. Smith her Majesty's thanks for the model of his screw.

No extra ornamental work had been done to the ship on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, but it was shown to her in its ordinary state, with the exception that the decks had been cleaned and holystoned, and the carpets were laid down in the saloons and on the staircases leading to them and to the engine-room.

The band of the first Life Guards was on board, and played some of the national airs during her Majesty's stay.

The *Dwarf*, upon leaving the *Great Britain*, returned to Greenwich, preceded, as before, by the Lord Mayor in the state barge. His Lordship did not come on board during her Majesty's visit, but remained in his barge at a little distance off.

There were no persons allowed on board except those we have named, and their ladies. Captain Routh, the Managing Director of the Blackwall Railway, was also on board. With these exceptions, there were no other visitors save those in her Majesty's and Prince Albert's immediate suite.

Her Majesty disembarked at Greenwich, and immediately left for Buckingham Palace, escorted by the detachment of Dragoons which had accompanied her down.

A guard of honour from the Royal Marines, with the excellent band of that corps, received her Majesty on her arrival from town, and on her return from the *Great Britain*. The barge used for her Majesty's embarkation and disembarkation was steered by Captain Sir Francis Collier.

The *Great Britain* was dressed out in colours, as also every vessel in the vicinity of Greenwich and Blackwall.

The *Trident*, which conveyed her Majesty from Scotland, was lying at a short distance from the *Great Britain*, and saluted her Majesty both going and returning.

Immediately after her Majesty's departure the ship was thrown open again to the inspection of the public, and in a short time was completely thronged. Her Majesty has expressed her great satisfaction at her visit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The annual publication of a statistical account of crimes and offences which have occurred during the preceding year, forms a picture of many-coloured life, of vast interest, not only to legislators, but to the moral student. A tabular resumé is issued by the administrators of the Government. This document serves as a thesis to two classes—the one discovering in the apparent growth of crime what they deem incontrovertible proofs of the growth of public demoralization—the other, presuming that the publicity of daring acts of wickedness throws a sort of halo of notoriety around the perpetrators, which promotes the increase. The statistics just published are those of 1843, and they give a total of 7225 offenders. The most general classification is that of crimes directed against the person. I find that 2233 are of the first, and 4933 of the second class of crime. From 1826 to 1830 crimes against the person diminished regularly. In the last few years public opinion has been fixed on the number of persons poisoned; but the official account does not confirm the public belief. The mean number of victims during ten years—from 1830 to 1840—has been 50 per annum; since which there has been a partial diminution. In 1841 there were 40; in 1842, 41; and, in 1843, the scale had descended to 38. No doubt the interdiction by Government of its general sale has tended, in a great measure, to this improvement. The increase of suicide is considerable. There is a surplus over 1840 of 268—the total number is 2708; 1098 by drowning; 954 by hanging or by analogous means; 450 by firearms; and 206 by suffocation induced by the combustion of charcoal. Among the number I may direct your attention to the astounding fact that 15 of the number were children who had not reached their sixteenth year. And yet, can you wonder at this dreadful picture of self-murder, when you reflect that the number of mendicants has increased four-fold since the year 1830.

What think you of the peace-loving minister Guizot becoming, not only the apologist, but the apostle of duelling. Guizot, above all men in the world, advocating the *duello* of the middle ages; yet this is the fact, and one despite the legal principle which accounts death accruing by this mode of settlement as an assassination. MM. Donzon and Taillandier presented a motion for its suppression; when, to the astonishment of all, the Minister for Foreign Affairs became its strenuous apologist—marking that, so far from its being a prejudice, it was the sign of the progress of civilization, of social amelioration, a positive necessity, that the duel interfered usefully in certain cases which were beyond the reach of penal punishment. This, as we may suppose, has set all the bellicose tongues in dear old Paris singing—fathers of families anathematizing—young ladies are literally shaking in their silken slippers, and the *bétes féroces* are polishing their pistol barrels. All thinking men will desire that the pacific proposition of the two honourable deputies will be dismissed in the Chambers—or, at least, that it will not be adopted without being submitted to important modifications.

Tom Thumb is exhibiting his person at the Salle Vivienne: I need not add that his levees have been crowded. The greatest curiosity is shown to approach his diminutive generalship. Amongst the visitors have been several of the medical profession, who feel his pulse, measure his head, &c. Yesterday a grave personage, dressed in black, his hair powdered, and carrying a splendid Malacca cane, with gold mounting, approached the dwarf, and manipulated his person; upon leaving, he presented him with a small silver snuff box. The pigmy general was in ecstasies; but, alas! he soon discovered that the grave gentleman had contrived to steal the gold watch which had been the much-prized gift of Queen Victoria. Information was instantly given to the police.

After various delays Alexandre Dumas's action for libel and defamation against M. Eugene de Mirecourt, has been adjudged in favour of the plaintiff. The libellous matter appeared in a pamphlet entitled "Fabrique de Romans, Maison Alexandre Dumas et Compagnie." Every spot of the Chambre Confectionnelle was crowded, and the excitement and curiosity were really marvellous. When Dumas was questioned by the President whether he persisted in the action, he replied, "Most positively against the author, but not against the publishers." Mirecourt was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and that the judgment should be inserted in ten newspapers to be selected at the choice of the plaintiff. I have just read the offensive *brochure*, and though the matter was made up of scandalous absurdity, I think it was scarcely worthy the notice and the legal persistence of Dumas, whose moral and literary reputation are beyond the reach of the shafts of the satire of a *feuilleton*, or the small shot of a pamphlet.

There is no longer any doubt of the death of poor M. de Mesnars—a sort of fatality appears to be connected with the name. Mesnars was an admirable officer, and a skilful and bold seaman. Six young men of good families, of the same name, and of the same grade in the naval service, have within an equal number of years come by their deaths at an age when the future opened to them a long course of success and glory. The first Lieutenant Mesnars, of the brig *Faune*, was assassinated at Mahon, and his body discovered hacked to pieces. A Lieutenant Mesnars was killed in a duel at Marquises, the year before last. An officer of the same name attached to *La Favorite*, died at Palta, by the epidemic which decimated the crew. Another of the same name died suddenly at Toulon; another died at the Antilles, of yellow fever. This, at least, is strange; but there are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in our philosophy. The coincidence forms one of the leading subjects of conversation; were it not that the circumstances are really melancholy, the various absurd systems that are broached, and the ridiculous superstitious notions which it has given rise to, would suffice to strike a stranger with a very small respect for the much-boasted enlightenment of the French people.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers received at the early part of the week contained an announcement calculated to excite great interest, if not apprehension. M. Guizot was on Sunday morning taken suddenly ill. The *Débats* thus described the nature of the illness. It said—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs was this morning seized with a slight indisposition, a sharp pain suddenly rising in the region of the liver, which yielded promptly under the influence of some simple precautions."

We are happy to find, however, by the latest accounts, that M. Guizot was recovering, and that no danger existed then. According to a private letter from Paris, however, there was a period when some alarm prevailed. The disease was insipidation of bile, and not the common influenza, as first reported, although symptoms of that malady also existed. The King expressed great anxiety on the subject of M. Guizot's health, and was incessant in his inquiries at the moment when doubts were entertained by his physicians.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains five Royal Ordinances creating as many new peers. They are the Duke de Valencay; Lieut.-General Count de Latour-Maubourg; Count de Tilly, an ex-Deputy; Baron Bois le Comte, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; and M. de Kerbertin, President of the Court Royal of Rennes. Several more members are, as would appear, to be added to the Chamber of Peers after the present session.

The recent discovery, of course, excites great interest among the Parisian Journalists. Sir Robert Peel's speech is particularly noticed. Several of the papers appear to think the conclusion of it indicates that a collision with the United States, honouring the Oregon territory is inevitable.

M. de Mouchy, Honorary President of the Royal Court of Amiens, died on the 18th inst., in the 85th year of his age. He was the last member of the Parliament of Paris.

Among the domestic news we notice the marriage of M. Leon Michel, the dancer, usually called St. Leon, to Mademoiselle Cerito. The ceremony took place at the Batignolles Church near Paris.

The marriage between the daughter of Duke Decazes and Baron Lefebvre, of Tournay, took place last week at the chapel of the Chamber of Peers.

The Minister of Public Works has presented to the Chamber of Deputies the Paris and Strasbourg and the Tours and Nantes Railroad Bills.

The Paris and Chartres Railroad Bill is said to be ready for presentation. M. de Saussure, the celebrated naturalist and chymist, died at Geneva on the 17th inst., in his 77th year.

There has been another disturbance among the pupils at the Polytechnic School, of which the *National* gives this account. It says that a pupil committed an act of violence against one of his companions. The other scholars who wished to interfere formed an assemblage in the court, which the superior police of the school summoned to disperse. The pupils, who have for some time been ill-disposed towards the system introduced into the school by General Rostolan, the present governor, opposed resistance. Thence occurred some unpleasant and unprecedented scenes. We are assured that some of the adjutants, and some even of the superior officers, were struck by the pupils in a moment of excitement. In consequence of the disturbances, 24 pupils have been confined in the prison of the school, and 11 in the military prison of the Abbaye. The Council of Discipline has commenced an investigation of the affair.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers and letters to the 16th instant have been received. There is little in them worth mentioning. The discussion on the estimates of the

war department was proceeding, without any incident, in the Chamber of Deputies. It was believed that the Queen would leave Madrid for Barcelona towards the 15th of May, and successively visit that city, Valencia, Saragossa, Tudela, Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Bilbao, Vittoria, and Burgos. Her Majesty is to be accompanied in her excursion by General Narvaez and M. Martinez de la Rosa.

SWITZERLAND.

There is nothing of importance from Switzerland. The *Constitutionnel* gives the result of the meeting of the Swiss Diet of the 16th. The demand of Lucerne for an indemnity gave rise to a long and animated debate, which ended in a rejection, six votes only appearing for the affirmative. All steps to induce that canton to grant an amnesty would, it was said, fail, unless supported by money. The Diet adjourned without fixing a day for discussing the propositions of the commission.

We find the following in the *Presse*:—"Our private correspondence from Switzerland has brought us information which we give with the greatest possible reserve, although it comes from a trustworthy source. According to our letters the check sustained by the Free Corps has not discouraged the Swiss Radicals, who have not abandoned the idea of destroying the federal compact of 1815. It is announced to us that the cantons of Berne, Vaud, Soleure, Argau, and Basle Country, propose to separate from the confederation, and to form themselves into an independent Helvetic republic. We believe, however, that M. Neuhaus, the *avoyer* of Berne, to whom this extreme determination is attributed, will consider twice before he attempts to destroy a compact guaranteed by the great Powers, and which cannot be annulled without the consent of all the parties concerned."

On the 16th, the Prussian Minister presented a note of his Government to the President of the Diet. The note assures the President that any departure from the strict obligations of the Federal Compact would be fatal to the independence of Switzerland, which has been guaranteed by the Powers only on the condition that the constitution of the States, as approved of by them, shall in every part be religiously respected.

A letter from Berne, of the 17th inst. mentions, that the greatest insubordination prevailing among the militia, the Government had been obliged to disband the ninth battalion, which kept garrison at Berne.

The authorities of Vaud had ordered the removal of the military cordon from the frontiers of Valais, in consequence of a threat of the latter to regard that unnecessary blockade as a commencement of hostilities, and to act accordingly.

Private letters from Zurich of the 17th inst. state, that all the prisoners under 20 years of age had been liberated by the Government of Lucerne and sent back to their respective cantons.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 7th February, by the *Odin*. Nothing of consequence had occurred before Monte Video, but the English and French naval commanders still refused to acknowledge the closer blockade which Rosas had ordered to be established.

The letters received by the *Odin* state that the governments of Brazil and Paraguay had concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in which, amongst other things, they stipulate for a mutual right of navigation on the Parana and the other rivers which flow through the territories of both. This news, if true, is a death-blow to Rosas's designs on Paraguay.

When the *Odin* sailed, exchange at Buenos Ayres was at 44.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Trent Royal Mail Company's steam ship has arrived from the West Indies.

The Trent left Jamaica on the 24th of March, Jamel 26th, Porto Rico 29th, St. Thomas's 31st, and Fayal 14th of April.

We find by a file of West India papers, that the accounts from the island of Jamaica are very cheering. Although the weather had been exceedingly hot, the prospects of a fine sugar crop are very good. The information conveyed of the alteration in the sugar duties was, as might be expected, well received, and gave great satisfaction to the growers.

The Jamaica *Morning Journal* says, "We regret to find that there continue to be incendiary attempts to set fire to the city of Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Three of these attempts were made at one premises, but no discovery of the guilty incendiaries had been made. The weather had been dry and dusty, but had undergone a pleasing change, there having been cool light showers. Up to the 7th ult. more than 5000 hogsheads, and several hundred tierces and barrels of sugar had been shipped, and the utmost activity prevailed."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND INDIA MAIL.

The half-monthly Overland Mail from India, *via* Calcutta, has reached town, with despatches from Calcutta of the 8th of March, from Madras of the 14th, and China of the 4th February. They arrived at Suez on the 5th of April, by the *Bentick*; at Alexandria, by the *Great Liverpool*, on the 9th, Malta on the 13th, and Marseilles on the 19th instant.

The news, both political and domestic, is unusually barren of interest. The Punjab remained in the same state, with little chance of its being disturbed until the cold season. The Khalsa army, 40,000 strong, had assembled within a short distance of Goolab Singh's position, and as its numbers were double those of his troops, might possibly muster courage to attack them. Of this, however, there appeared to be no immediate probability. The Scinde campaign, under Sir Charles Napier, appears to be at an end; Berjar Khan, the only remaining malcontent of any importance, having offered to surrender, on the condition that his life should be spared, and a portion of his present territory allotted to him. There is no political news from Calcutta. A large and respectably attended meeting took place on the 1st inst. for the purpose of agreeing to a vote of thanks to her Majesty, for her gracious present to that city, at the suggestion of Dwarkanauth Tajore, of her own portrait, and that of Prince Albert. Dwarkanauth Tajore was about to revisit Europe. Sir H. Hardinge was still at Calcutta, and his interest on the education question seemed to be undiminished. The Bishop of Calcutta, who had been suffering from serious illness, was expected to leave India for England, with a view to the restoration of his health, in May.

From China we are told that Fow chow-foo and Ningpo are to be given up as trading ports, and Chusan retained in their stead. The Chinese were building extensively on that island. Another instalment of the Chinese indemnity money, amounting to £3,000,000, had been received at Whampoa, on board the *Vestal*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—Many petitions having been presented, on the subject of the additional grant to Maynooth, Lord BROUGHAM expressed an opinion in favour of the bill. He said the amount did not alter the state of the case as to principle. He ridiculed the idea that the four corners of the world should be set in a flame by a report of the endowment of a Popish college, and said he felt humbled, degraded, and mortified, in the greatest degree, to see so many of his fellow-countrymen led away by such furious nonsense.—The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL said he could answer every word of the noble and learned lord. (Laughter.) He could prove the fallacy of what the noble and learned lord had stated, but the proper time was not yet come; when it did come, however, he should be ready to take up the subject.—Lord BROUGHAM made a sarcastic retort. He said he felt deeply grateful to the noble earl for not inflicting upon him the punishment he had threatened—for not doing what he said he would—answer him. (Laughter.) No doubt the noble earl would answer him; but he hoped the noble earl would give him a further respite. (Laughter.) In fact, he did not wish ever to suffer under that infliction, after the specimen the noble earl had given that evening. (Continued laughter.)

LORD LYTTLETON moved the second reading of the bill regulating the law of compensation in cases of death caused by accident. He said the principle of the bill was to make the law more plain, and to assimilate it to the law of Scotland and France. In some cases it might be desirable to grant an annuity to the wife and relations of a person who met with his death by accident, for their lives.—The motion was agreed to.

The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought forward a motion to rescind the 11th section of Standing Order, No. 87, which requires committees on railway bills to make a special report of the reasons which induce the committee to adopt or reject the recommendations of the Board of Trade. His object in propounding this motion was, that the house might come to a distinct understanding of the relation in which it stood with respect to the Board of Trade, whose decisions had given great and general dissatisfaction.—Sir G. CLARKE defended the railway department of the Board of Trade, whose reports, he believed, had given universal satisfaction, with the exception of the interests adversely reported against. The resolution of the house, appointing that department, by no means contemplated the idea of superseding the duties of the Legislature; its inquiries were altogether of a preliminary and accumulative nature, and intended to facilitate the business of the house.—After a long discussion, Mr. BERNAL said he did not think that Mr. Duncombe's resolution would effect the alterations which he deemed requisite, and he, therefore, moved as an amendment an address to the Crown, praying that all papers of the Board of Trade relative to railways should be laid before the house, and that parties interested might be furnished with copies at their own expense.—Mr. Duncombe ultimately withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment of Mr. Bernal, which was agreed to.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Upon the proposal to go into committee on this bill, Sir R. INGLIS made an objection on account of the lateness of the hour (a quarter past ten o'clock).—Sir R. PEEL said he would not then proceed with the bill, because he would not give the opportunity of saying that he had unnecessarily hurried its progress; but he would not bring forward any Government measure until it had been disposed of. The further proceeding was therefore postponed till Wednesday.

The other business up to the adjournment of the house was unimportant.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE RAILWAYS.—Earl DALHOUSIE having moved the third reading of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, Lord BROUGHAM made another lengthy address, deprecating railway speculation and impugning the decisions of the Board of Trade. He objected to the extent of the powers granted to railway companies, and proposed some amendments to limit them. Lord Brougham also contrasted the course taken by this Government and that of France,

giving his opinion that it was very unfortunate we allowed our neighbours in France to be so much ahead of us in the sound mode of dealing with these questions; for there the Government, though not without great opposition, in a manifold statesmanlike fashion, insisted on taking the matter into their own hands, allowing very few railways for some time, and then only leasing them for 45 years, or 35, or less, after which they were to revert to the public, who might renew the lease on condition of lowering the fares, or on other advantageous terms.—Earl DALHOUSIE declined to repeat his defence of the railway board, and said Lord Brougham had given about three quarters of an hour to the railway board and to gambling, and a quarter of an hour to the bill—only one pennyworth of bread to this huge quantity of sack. The noble earl then denied some of Lord Brougham's statements, and, in a very lucid, quiet, and convincing tone, argued that the amendments would prevent the formation of railways alto-ether. If (said Earl Dalhousie) his noble and learned friend wished to take credit for the very strong expressions which had fallen from him on a former occasion upon this subject—if he wished to take credit for the desire which he at one time expressed in such eloquent terms, that he might see the country yet covered with a network of railways, he should afford the necessary means for their construction. The noble and learned lord claimed the merit of still adhering to that opinion of the utility and importance of those great works, and he, therefore, did not object to railways in the abstract, but he, at the same time, took care to object to the construction of every particular railway in detail. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Surely, if his noble and learned friend took away the only clauses by which a company could be enabled to construct a railway, it was no use to express his approval of the principle of railways generally. His noble and learned friend said he would agree to the formation of a company to make a railway from London to York; but he would take care that they should not have a barrow full of clay or a cart-load of gravel for the construction of the work. (Hear, hear.) His noble and learned friend was, in fact, ten thousand times worse than the Egyptian tyrant. He not only out-Heroded Herod, but he out-Pharaohed Pharaoh. (Laughter.) The persecutor of the Israelites refused that oppressed people straw, while he compelled them to furnish bricks; but his noble and learned friend said, "You are to construct railways, you are to erect bridges and viaducts along the line, but you shall have neither bricks, nor clay, nor stones, nor gravel." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)—The amendments were rejected without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past eight, till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The business to day was uninteresting. The house sat only about an hour and a half, which time was chiefly occupied in the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WARD submitted the resolution of which he had given notice, "That it is the opinion of this house, that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." Mr. WARD explained his object to be to amend this bill by grafting on it the proposition which he had just read, instead of throwing it out altogether. After getting rid of a charge of bad faith—which he said had been preferred against him for having betrayed a cause in which he had never embarked—he proceeded to state, that the concessions which he now asked the house to make to the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not of grace and favour, but of right; for he was of opinion that they were as much entitled to a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland as the people of England were to a Protestant Church Establishment here, or as the people of Scotland were to a Presbyterian Establishment there. Mr. WARD then argued that the house ought to accede to his amendment, as containing the only safe method of reconstructing the Church Establishment of Ireland. The only obstacle to that reconstruction was the state of feeling out of doors. To that feeling no one dared to give utterance in that house, for if any man did, it would justify a revolution in the land to-morrow. He then commented with great indignation on the language used by many of the petitioners—on the speech of Mr. McNeill at Liverpool—on that of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and on those of several ministers of Dissenting congregations recently delivered in London. He contended that the resistance to this measure did not rest on its religious grounds. He thought that the resistance would have been less had the measure itself been larger, for at present it avowed a principle which it did not carry out, and fixed a taxation on the country which, he said, ought to come out of other funds. He argued that by a re-distribution of the church property of Ireland an arrangement might be made for the erection and endowment of this College of Maynooth, without injury to any interest whatsoever. Mr. WARD, in conclusion, gave his opinion that Sir R. Peel's speech last Friday must have made a bad impression in Ireland, as it led to the conclusion that England's weakness was Ireland's strength, and that we would yield to force that which we would not grant to justice. He said that in bringing this amendment forward it was not so much on account of the money as of the principle affirmed in it. If Sir R. Peel would give him the principle, he would give him in return unlimited credit on the Consolidated Fund, until the reconstruction of the Church property was completed.—The resolution was seconded by Capt. BERKELEY.—Sir T. FREMANTLE reminded Mr. WARD that his motion would not be a fair test of the opinion of the house on the question he desired to raise, because many would be inclined to vote for, and others would vote against the resolution, with the intent of defeating or forwarding the Maynooth Bill. There were religious, political, and technical objections to the resolution, and he urged the house to give it a direct negative.—Sir WALTER JAMES said he had a great technical objection to the resolution.—Mr. M. GIBSON spoke in support of it, and Sir J. WALSH against it.—Mr. MACAULAY considered the amendment of Mr. WARD as equivalent to an action of ejectment, raising the whole question of the Irish Church. He had no hesitation in stating his belief, that the Church of Ireland was a bad institution—unmatched for absurdity in the history of the civilised world. Ireland was the only country on the face of the earth in which the church of the small minority was held to be sacred and supreme. That church had been tried for a period of 285 years—it was loaded with honours—its spiritual directors received much for doing little, and the only result of their exertions was a numerous Roman Catholic population, the most zealous in all Europe. The right hon. gentleman then contended that there was an uncertainty of principle about the measures of the Government which did not characterise the propositions of the Whigs, who had never proposed any measure which was not in accordance with their well-known sentiments. Sir R. Peel had conceded everything to fear, and if he remained five years longer in office, and if a war should threaten between this country and America, or France, or both, he would come down with a proposition respecting the Church Establishment, pleading the urgency of the circumstances as his justification for doing so. On the other hand, the Whigs would grant to Ireland all that she was entitled to frankly, but would yield nothing beyond, even if the existence of England amongst the nations were in the balance at the moment.—Sir J. GRAHAM denied that the Maynooth proposition was extorted by fear from the Government, for it was announced to be the intention of Government to bring it forward so far back as the early part of last November, and long before there was any apprehension of a misunderstanding with America. Neither was it brought forward nor announced until the Government had put down the monster meetings and reduced the agitation in Ireland within limits which no longer left any reasonable ground for alarm. He believed he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues—he certainly spoke his own—when he declared that he could not agree with the right hon. gent. that the Irish Church was a bad institution and a nuisance. Believing it to be the duty of the Government to maintain the Protestant Established Church of Ireland, he must oppose the resolution.—Mr. ROXBURGH taunted the Government with having brought forward this measure through fear. Sir R. Peel in his opinion was afraid of a war with America, and something like rebellion in Ireland at the same time, and he then said, "Let us give the Irish this sop." This was the sort of graceful concession of which the Government boasted. (Hear, hear.)—Sir ROBERT PEEL assured the House that the bill was not brought forward from fear of the Irish, or in consequence of the threatening appearance of the United States. The right hon. bart. gave, as a reason for not answering the attacks made upon him, that, knowing the success of the measure depended on the support of hon. gentlemen opposite, it would not have been fitting in him to have alienated that support by party attacks. He then replied to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Macaulay, whose conduct upon the question he thought unworthy of the position of the right hon. gentleman in that house. The present measure was the reverse of former concessions, for it was unequalled for; no one asked for—no one expected it; there was no concession to agitation; it was the voluntary offering to the Irish people of that which was believed to be just, and that was precisely the reason why it had been so favourably received in Ireland. He sincerely hoped the house would not suffer it to be encumbered with the present proposition.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he would vote for the motion of Mr. WARD, but he would decidedly oppose the motion intended to be moved by Mr. LAW. The noble lord contended that it could never be satisfactory to the people of Ireland to have a large establishment for the Protestant minority, and no establishment whatever for the Catholic majority.

At one o'clock the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Glass Duties Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Thames Navigation Bill, and Britton's Divorce Bill.

Petitions were presented upon the subject of the Maynooth Grant, and respecting railways. The Earl of Powis laid a new bill on the table, enabling her Majesty to make certain provisions for preventing the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, and for appointing a new bishopric of Manchester. The bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Some time was occupied with the presentation of petitions, and in the transaction of unimportant business.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—The adjourned debate on Mr. WARD's motion was commenced by Mr. Colquhoun; he was followed by several hon. members,

among whom were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Ellis, and Lord Palmerston. The house then divided, the numbers were—
For the motion 148
Against it 322
Majority against 174
The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of several petitions against the Maynooth grant, Lord COTTENHAM presented a bill for the Consolidation of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

INSOLVENCY ACT.—Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition for the revision of the Insolvency Act, recommended that a committee should be appointed to re-consider the measure.—After some observations from Lords CAMPBELL and COTTENHAM, the Lord CHANCELLOR acceded to a committee being appointed.

During the presentation of some of the petitions upon the subject of the Maynooth Grant, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY took occasion to express a hope that her Majesty would visit Ireland, and said he was sure that from the moment she set her foot upon the shore, to the time of her leaving, she would experience a most hearty welcome.—The Duke of WELLINGTON: "I will tell her so to-night."—The house adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

BIRKENHEAD, MANCHESTER, AND CHESHIRE RAILWAY.—The motion that the railway be permitted to proceed was negatived.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bills was read a second time.

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that in the Committee for regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, he should move that it should be imperative that all prescriptions be written in English.

BANKING IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in two bills to amend the system of banking in Scotland and Ireland. After some explanation of his measure he said that the general principle of it was to apply the provisions of the Banking Act of last Session to all the Banks of Scotland and Ireland. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in two bills, one for Ireland and one for Scotland, to regulate banking in those countries. (Cheers.)—In answer to a question from Mr. C. WOOD, Sir R. PEEL said he should require the same returns from Scotch banks, as he did from banks in England.—Mr. FOX MAULE thanked Sir R. Peel for the statement. He thought there should be no objection to bringing in the bills; but he had opened some grounds for argument.—After some further discussion, leave was given to bring in the bills.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The house went into committee on this bill, pro forma, and Mr. LAW, at the suggestion of Sir R. PEEL, postponed his resolution, deprecating the payment of the grant out of the Consolidated Fund; but he gave notice that on Monday, on the motion for bringing up the report, he should move that the report be brought up that day six months.

The Physic and Surgery Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for the 7th May.

The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons Bill was read a second time. Some other orders were disposed of; and the house adjourned at nine o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

NEW WRITS.—New writs have been issued for the county of Denbigh, in the room of Sir W. Wynn, who has accepted the office of steward of one of her Majesty's manorial courts in Wales; for the county of Peebles, in the room of William Forbes Mackenzie, Esq., who has accepted the office of Lord of the Treasury; and for the borough of Leominster, in the room of Charles Greenaway, Esq., who has accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. A new writ has been ordered for Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

NEW MEMBER.—On Tuesday, Walter Baine, Esq., the newly-elected member for Grenock, in the room of Mr. Wallace, took the oath and his seat. The hon. member was accompanied to the table by Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Wyse has given notice that he shall bring forward his motion relating to the University of Dublin, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant.

MAYNOOTH.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD has given notice of his intention, in committee on the Maynooth College Bill, to move that the portion of the grant to be applied to the extension, improvement, and furnishing the college, shall be taken from the revenues derived from the Crown lands in Ireland, under the control of the Board of Woods and Forests. Mr. LAW has given notice of a resolution, that the several sums proposed to be payable shall not be charged upon or payable by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund.

FARES ON RAILWAYS.—Lord Granville Somerset intends on Monday next to bring forward a precise motion on the subject of the charges for fares on railways.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Copenhagen state that the King of Denmark, while taking a walk on the 8th inst. had the misfortune to fall, from the effects of which his Majesty's knee was severely injured. Leeches had been applied, and according to the latest accounts from the Danish capital his Majesty was progressing favourably.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 13th to join his Royal Consort at Dresden, where her Majesty has been staying on a visit to her Royal sister, the Queen of Saxony. Previous to the King's departure his Majesty, attended by the Princes of Prussia, the Ministers of State, the military and civic authorities, repaired to the Brandenburg gate, at Potsdam, to witness the laying of the foundation stone of a new church to be built near that locality.

An act of the most wanton and barbarous character was perpetrated on a native Coptic Christian some days ago, at Damietta. This person was accused of having spoken slightly of the Mahomedan religion, and the populace collected round him, gave him 500 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with two dead dogs and a pig attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European consuls have taken it up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the Castle of Aboukir!

The calamity of inundation that has fallen upon several provinces did not spare the town of Frankfurt. The business of the great Easter fair has somewhat suffered from this calamity. Another disastrous accident has also befallen this town by the outbreak of a great fire, destroying several houses, and putting the whole city in an extraordinary alarm.

One of the letters by the Overland Mail says, "Railroads for India seem to be attracting the attention of the public both in England and in this country. As yet the only definite project before the public here is for a short line on the Bombay side, the patrons of which, however, seem to be waiting for the countenance and assistance of Government."

M. Guizot lately sent M. Rossi to Rome to negotiate with the General of the Jesuits, Father Rootham, that he should withhold his assent to the fathers of that order establishing themselves at Lucerne. Father Rootham said he would refer the matter to the Pope, and abide by his decision.

Puckler Muskau has sold his estate, and with it his title of noblesse, to Count Edmund Hasfeldt Weisweiler, for 1,708,150 dollars.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following extract from a letter dated Copenhagen, the 11th inst.—"Doctor Witthusen, one of the Government physicians of Thorshavn, the capital of the Feroe Islands, who has lately arrived in our capital, states that during the memory of man there has not been experienced in the northern countries so mild a winter as the last. To his astonishment, when he approached the south he found the cold become every day more intense, and the navigation impeded by large masses of floating ice."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that Count Trapani has declined to become a suitor for the hand of Queen Isabella II. of Spain.

Count de Latour-Maubourg, the French Ambassador at the Holy See, died on the 18th inst., at Marseilles, where he had arrived a few days before, on his way from Rome.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when H. Dickinson, Esq., was appointed a provisional councillor for Madras, on the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Dent, Esq.

The *Silesian Gazette* informs us that the states of Prussia, Posen, Silesia, and of the Rhine have pronounced, either unanimously or by a great majority, in favour of the petitions for the liberty of the press.

A letter from Constantinople, April 2, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, has the following:—Osmer Pacha, the hero of the campaign last year against the Albanians, has demanded his recall, which the Government hastened to grant him. He is immediately expected here. After his departure the Arnauts assembled to the number of 1000, and suddenly attacked and pillaged the convent of Arseme. They then attacked another convent and assassinated three monks. Prince de Viasemski, attaché to the Russian embassy, left on the 29th ult. for Athens. The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Persia have not yet arrived at any result. Mirza Isahfer and Enverli Effendi, the two plenipotentiaries, endeavour by every artifice to gain the advantage one over the other, but without effect.

Honduras papers to the 23rd of February contain accounts of another revolution in Guatemala city, and this time, for a wonder, a bloodless one. In the absence of General Carrera, chief of the republic, Monteroso, the former commandant of the city, had managed his escape from prison, and at the head of some hundreds of the disaffected, took possession of that capital. After two or three days, however, he evacuated it and marched on Quetzaltenango, after levying a contribution of a few thousand dollars on the merchants. Property and persons were otherwise respected.

On the 18th inst. a young man of the name of Guillaume Joseph Doirvillers, aged 17, was executed for parricide at Namur. He had murdered his father, an old farmer, 60 years of age, in a passion. He was executed at six o'clock in the morning on a platform, the whole of the married men of the town attending, and reading prayers for the murderer. The spectacle is described as having been of the most affecting character.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT DERRY.—The inquest on the sufferers in the fatal accident at this place, which we announced last week, was resumed on Monday in the Town-hall. The bodies of the deceased had, in the interim, been buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's—that of Sans on Saturday, and Harlow on Sunday, amid an immense concourse of spectators. The evidence adduced contained no new facts regarding the accident. Some of the witnesses complained of the manner in which the arches had been constructed, the plans, it was alleged, being very defective. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," coupled with a rider to the effect that they regretted that the co-operation of the committee had not been directed to an inspection and knowledge of the work going on, and that after the previous accident, the committee had not appointed competent and proper persons to superintend the works, and those in whom confidence could be placed, and whose plans could be relied on."

THE GARRISON BALL IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Tuesday week the grand military ball of the garrison took place at the Green Dragon Assembly Rooms, at Newport (Isle of Wight). About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom we observed Lady Holmes, Lady William Russell, Lady Montague, and nearly the whole of the nobility and *élite* of the island. The walls of the rooms, both for the dancing and the supper, displayed great taste and skill of the messman, Mr. Thomson. The stewards were Lord William Russell, of the Rifles; Sir Hew Dalrymple, of the 71st Regt.; and Captain Forbes, of the 91st. At nine o'clock the company began to arrive, and shortly afterwards dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit until one A.M., when the company retired to the supper room, whose tables groaned with the luxuries of the season. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up until daylight proclaimed the hour of departing. It is the general opinion in the neighbourhood, that no race ball was ever got up so lavishly, without regard to expense.

EXECUTION OF A WOMAN FOR MURDER.—Sarah Freeman expiated with her life, at Taunton, on Wednesday, the diabolical crime of which she was convicted. This unhappy woman was committed upon four distinct charges of murder, viz., for having administered arsenic to her husband, her illegitimate son, her mother, and her brother, of whose murder she was convicted at the late Spring Assizes, which caused their death. The time appointed for the execution was 11 o'clock, but such was the anxiety to witness the death of this notorious murderer, that long before that hour thousands of people were congregated in front of the prison. The wretched culprit retired to rest at 12 o'clock on the previous night, up to which hour the chaplain was in attendance upon her. She slept soundly till six o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she got up and ate a hearty breakfast. She was visited early by the chaplain, the under-sheriff and the governor, and again strongly protested her innocence, saying that she bought the poison for herself, and that her brother John took it from her bag and gave it to her mother and brother. When entreated by the under-sheriff, about ten o'clock in the morning, to tell the truth, she very snappishly told him not to press her with any further questions on the subject. Shortly before eleven she appeared on the scaffold; she joined in the prayers, and again protested her innocence. In a few minutes the fatal noose was adjusted, and the drop fell. After hanging the usual time the body was cut down and buried in the precincts of the prison.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE HUNTSMAN AT BROCKLESBY HUNT.—On Friday week Mr. Smith, huntsman to the Earl of Yarborough, had the misfortune to fall from his horse in a field, situate in the parish of Barnoldby-le-Beck, near Grimsby. Mr. Smith had to pass a brook which was of so ordinary a character that he did not consider it to require more care than crossing a large ditch. Riding, however, with rather a slack rein, the horse leaped farther than he expected; and the consequence was that he was thrown, fell upon his head, and injured the spine. Assistance was immediately afforded, but he expired on Tuesday. Mr. Smith hunted the Brocklesbury pack for a quarter of a century.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE AT MITCHAN.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Nag's Head, Mitcham, by Mr. W. Carter, on the body of Mr. W. J. Chart, an auctioneer residing at the above village, who destroyed himself on the Friday morning previous. It appeared, from the evidence, that for some time past the deceased had been in a desponding state, and on the morning in question he was missed by the family soon after breakfast, and, on a search being made, he was found hanging in the loft over the stables, suspended by a horse halter from one of the rafters, and quite dead. The son-in-law of the deceased deposed, that for a considerable time his mind had appeared very much affected, and on the Tuesday before he committed the act his conduct and language were altogether incoherent, and he considered that his mind was wandering. Some other evidence, of a similar character, having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased destroyed himself, being at the time of unsound mind.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY WORKMAN.—An inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Carter, at the Windmill, Croydon-common, on the body of a labouring man named William Davis, who was killed upon the Dover Railway on Friday morning. It appeared that the deceased was one of the men employed upon the works at present going on near the Croydon and Brighton Junction Line, for the purpose of carrying out the atmospheric principle of locomotion, and he was returning to his work from dinner, about one o'clock, at the time a down train to Brighton and an up train from Dover were passing upon the line. The deceased was walking between the up rails, and it is supposed that the noise of the down train prevented him from hearing the other; for although he was repeatedly called to, he took no notice, and the engine struck him to the ground, the wheels going over him, and he was almost instantly crushed to death. Not the slightest blame appeared to attach to the guard, driver, or any person connected with the train; and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE RAILWAY STATION AT READING.—On Saturday morning Thomas Henry Robinson and Ann Harriet Southall, the former charged with stealing and the latter with receiving a £50 Bank of England note, the property of the Great Western Railway Company, were brought up to the public office, before the magistrates for this borough, for final examination. The magistrates committed Robinson for trial at the adjourned borough sessions, to be held on the 9th of May. An application was made by Mr. Carrington to admit the prisoner to bail, which was objected to by Mr. Williams, who appeared for the prosecution; the Bench, however, assented, and stated that he would be discharged from custody upon his finding two securities in £100 each, and himself in £200, to appear at the sessions, and to give forty-eight hours' notice of his security. Southall was liberated upon entering into her own recognizance of £50 to be present at the next sessions.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of William Brown, aged 27, a bookseller's warehouseman. It appeared that on Tuesday fortnight the deceased was smoking a pipe at the Cooper's Arms, Old Fish-street hill, when, in passing along the passage, he missed his footing, and fell forward, striking the pipe against a door. The deceased fell with such violence as to force about two inches of the pipe into the carotid artery. He did not apply for medical assistance on meeting with the accident, but went to bed. The following day he was received into the hospital, where he remained until Monday last, when he died from the effects of the injuries received. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STOKER OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—On Tuesday afternoon, shortly before her Majesty's arrival on board the *Great Britain*, the body of a fine-looking man, attired as a sailor, was discovered floating up the river close to Blackwall pier. The Thames Police towed it ashore, and it was identified as that of a stoker belonging to the *Great Britain*, steamer, who was lost as long as six weeks ago. The unfortunate man, it appears, was about proceeding from the shore to his vessel in a boat, when he accidentally fell overboard, and perished before assistance could be rendered him. The firing of the cannon, it is conjectured, caused the body to float, and it is somewhat singular that this should have taken place at so interesting a period, and so near the spot where he perished.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, Mrs. Meredith, the wife of a gentleman residing at No. 195, Upper Thames-street, on going into her bed-room, between twelve and one o'clock, was much alarmed at finding a strange man standing in the room. Mrs. Meredith, with great presence of mind, was withdrawing from the room, when the villain rushed on her, and attempted to stab her in her neck with a knife. On seeing him raising the knife she seized his arm, and in the scuffle her hand was cut, and the ruffian, extricating himself from her grasp, ran down stairs from the second floor, and effected his escape by the front door before any person could come to her assistance. The perpetrator of the outrage is described as being about forty years of age, rather tall, dark complexion, and dark whiskers, dressed in dark clothes. His coat is supposed to have been torn up the back, and the front of his shirt to be stained with blood from his having been seized there during Mrs. Meredith's endeavours to detain him.

EXPLOSION IN HIGH HOLBORN.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, an explosion of gas took place upon the premises of Mr. G. Thorpe, the Robin Hood Tavern, No. 281, High Holborn. It appears that shortly after the Robin Hood had been opened, the inmates were terrified by hearing a loud explosion, and an instant afterwards they found that the shop window had been blown out, and sent completely across the roadway, and had fallen against the front of the opposite houses. The inmates of the adjoining houses, many of whom were in bed at the time, were so alarmed, that they rushed forth into the street in their night clothes. The explosion was attended with a serious destruction of property, and the neighbours were much frightened. Mrs. Whitehorn, a lady residing at 19, Featherstone-buildings, was for some time considered past all means of recovery; fortunately, however, she ultimately rallied, and is now pronounced out of danger. The servants of Mr. Thorpe state that none of the gas burners had been lighted at the time. Mr. Thorpe himself considers that the accident was caused from a defect in one of the joints of the connecting main and gas-meter in the area. The damage done at the Robin Hood was of course the most extensive, the whole front of the shop being blown out, besides other parts of the building injured. Several shops in the neighbourhood also had panes of glass broken.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE, AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The United British and French Commission on the Right of Search question is now sitting in the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. The Commissioners, as we have before announced, are Dr. Lushington for the English interest, and the Duc de Broglie for the French. Of the former gentleman it is needless to say anything in commendation of his admirable qualifications for the difficult and delicate task he has undertaken, as he is well known to the world as a profound constitutional lawyer, and the foremost champion, since the death of Buxton and the retirement of Clarkson, of the great anti-slavery cause. Of the Duc de Broglie less is known, but we may assure the public that not only is the joint honour of the two nations safe in his hands, but that the sacred principles of human freedom are likely not only to be upheld, but very materially advanced by his intervention. He is a man of noble bearing, of gentle spirit, of vast acquirements, of inflexible honesty, and, as such, has been chosen by the French Government to represent the jealous French people in the very nice points of dispute likely to be raised by the Commission.

Since the commencement of the business, and only so late as Tuesday se'nnight, a document has been published which is likely to have an immense influence on the questions at issue. It is a return, ordered by the House of Commons, showing the total number of African negroes landed, for the abominable purposes of slavery, on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1815 to the year 1843; and it appears that the gross total number of African negroes so landed, during the whole of the period comprised between the years 1815 and 1843, amounted altogether to 639,145; of whom 555,834 were landed in the Brazilian territory; 76,685 in the Spanish territory; 3423 in the French territory; 1123 in the Dutch territory; 200 in the Danish territory; and 1880 in the Montevidean territory. In the year 1843, 19,095 slaves were landed on the Brazilian, and 5627 on the Spanish territory. The number of negroes taken from Africa for the purposes of slavery, but captured and brought to, or driven on shore upon the islands and coasts of America, and there liberated, amounted to 18,042. The authorities of the Foreign-office assure the house, in this return, that the reports made by British functionaries of the arrivals of slave vessels in Transatlantic ports, from which the return is compiled, must not be considered as giving an account of all cases in which slaves have been imported, as will appear from the following extract from the reports alluded to.

Her Majesty's Commissioners and her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro, writing on the 1st of January, 1844, says—"The accompanying return for this year exhibits the number of vessels said to have landed cargoes to be 37, total number of slaves 14,891. The total number of slaves, as thus shown, is not one-half of the actual number successfully imported. We are assured that nearly 40,000 have been landed within these provinces during that period."

The Consul at Bahia writes (July 30, 1843)—"The great secrecy with which the slave traffic is carried on, and the facilities which this extensive coast offers for the landing of slaves, together with the connivance and venality of the petty authorities, render it impossible to obtain a correct statement as to the number of slaves imported."

The English Consul at Pernambuco (July 27, 1839), writes—"The list does not exhibit either the number of slaves landed, or the names of the creeks and inlets in which they have been disembarked; for the utmost diligence of inquiry, or vigilance of research cannot arrive at a correct knowledge of those facts which are impenetrably veiled by the artful combination of those either directly or indirectly interested in the slave trade."

Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havannah, in the island of Cuba, writing on the 1st January, 1836, say—"Fifty slave vessels have safely arrived in this port during the year just expired. In 1833, there were 27 arrivals; in 1834, 33; but 1835 presents a number of arrivals, by means of which there must have been landed at the very least 15,000 negroes."

The same authorities write on New Year's Day, 1840, as follows—"The average number of Africans introduced per annum is as well known as any other part of the statistics of the population; but have, therefore, the less hesitation in saying, that the average number of Africans brought here is said, and we believe it, to be about 18,000 per annum, and about 7000 more



THE DUC DE BROGLIE.



HALT OF BRAZILIAN SLAVES.

into the other parts of the island, making a total of 25,000."

The Commissioners of the Havannah further announce, on the 1st of January, 1842, that "They are glad to have it in their power to give a return of the vessels and cargoes that have arrived there or in the vicinity, including Matanzas, during the last seven years, as taken from the books kept at the store, used by the slave-dealers there as an exchange, or place of meeting; and, supposing these formed three-fourths of the importations into the whole island, a just opinion," they believe, "may be approximated on the subject."

It will be seen from this report that Brazil is the only country which has not acknowledged the fatal consequences of the importation of slaves, or rather which continues, in defiance of her reiterated promises and her own laws, to connive at the spoliation of Africa. FIVE-SIXTHS of the negroes imported into America in the last twenty years have been landed in Brazil. Brazil stands alone in this abominable traffic; but the scale on which she carries it on equals the slave-trade of all nations in the last century combined. The moral responsibility of the continuance or suppression of the slave-trade rests upon that empire; and it may well be doubted whether the rights of national independence can be allowed to shelter one single state in the practice of a criminal traffic which all others have renounced and proscribed. At this very time, even the Minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro has instituted proceedings in the courts of justice there against persons engaged in the slave-trade; and if neither humanity, reason, nor the true interest of the country can obtain the abolition of the traffic in Brazil, we trust that it will be demanded with authority by all nations, as the rightful claim of justice, and an essential part of the public law of the civilised world.

Our second cut will come in aid of the feelings likely to be raised by these considerations. It represents a party of recently-imported slaves, under guard, on their way to a Brazilian farm. We will not attempt its description, as the despair, idiocy, and outraged decency of the poor creatures is sufficiently apparent.

Meantime the merchant prosecutes his trade Without a qualm, or a reproach being made; Sits at his desk, and with composure sends A formal order to his Gold Coast friends

For some five hundred "bultos" of effects,

And bids them ship "the goods" as he directs.

That human cargo, to its full amount,

Is duly bought and shipped on his account;

Stowed to the best advantage in the hold,

And limb and limb, in chains, as you behold;

On every breast, the well-known brand,

J. G.

In letters bold, engraved on flesh, you see.

The slaves betimes are in their fetters used

To dance and sing, and forcibly amused,

To make the negroes merry when they pine,

Or seem to brood o'er some conceal'd design.

And when the voyage to its close draws near,

No pains are spared to make the slaves appear

In fit condition for the market stall.

Their limbs are greased, their heads are shaved, and all

These naked wretches, wasted as they are,

And mark'd with many a recent wound and scar,

Are landed boldly on the coast, and soon

Are penn'd, like cattle, in the barricoes.

Trick'd out for sale, and huddled in a mass,

Exposed to every broker who may pass,

Rudely examined, roused with the "courbush,"

And walk'd, and run, and startled with the lash,

Or, ranged in line, are sold by parcel there,

Spectres of men! the pictures of despair.

Their owner comes; "the royal merchant" deigns

To view his chattels, and to count his gains.

To him what boots it how these slaves were made,

What wrongs the poor have suffer'd by his trade?

To him what boots it, if the sale is good,

How many perish'd in the fray of blood?

What cares the merchant for that crowded hold?

The voyage pays if half the slaves are sold!

What does it matter to that proud senor

How many sick have sunk to rise no more?

How many children in the waving throng,

Crush'd in the crowd, or trampled by the strong?

What boots it, in that dungeon of despair,

How many beings gasp and pant for air?

How many creatures draw infected breath,

And drag out life, ay, in the midst of death?

Yet to look down, my God, one instant there,

The shrieks and groans of that live mass to hear;

To breathe that horrid atmosphere, and dwell

But for one moment in that human hell!

It matters little, if he sell the sound,

How many sick, that might not sell, were drown'd?

How many wretched creatures pined away,

Or wasted bodies made their "plash" per day?

They're only negroes!—True, they count not here;

Perhaps their cries and groans may count elsewhere;

And One on high may say for these and 'all,
A price was paid, and it redeem'd from thrall.
If the proud "merchants who are princes" here
Believe his word, or his commandments fear,
How can they dare to advocate this trade,
Or call the sacred Scriptures to its aid?
How can they have the boldness to lay claim,
And boast their title to the Christian name?
Or yet pretend to walk in reason's light,
And wage eternal war with human right?

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY STEPNEY.

This graceful and popular authoress was one of those ladies who have obtained for our female aristocracy high rank and standing in the literature of the day. Catherine Lady Stepney was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pollok, of Grittleton, in Wiltshire, the descendant of an ancient Scottish family, and himself a gentleman of remarkable attainments and profound erudition. He married a Miss Palmer, a Leicestershire heiress, and his two daughters (afterwards Mrs. Scottowe and Lady Stepney) imbibed from him, even in their childish days, an earnest thirst for learning. So strong, indeed, in this respect was their juvenile bent that their father, though a lover of books and a scholar, grew so fearful of ladies being too deeply read, that it is reported of him that he used to lock up his library, to prevent his daughters indulging too freely in their literary inclinations. His caution, however, proved of little avail. Lady Stepney, whose early letters, the production of one whom he considered a child, astonished him for their acuteness and vivacity, was hereafter to become a novelist; and Mrs. Scottowe, who, unfortunately, died at an early age, was distinguished for acquirements in the more abstruse pursuits of knowledge. The latter, when a mere girl, devoted herself to the severest studies, and would often, when the library door was barred, steal in at the window, to obtain the books of scientific research which were forbidden her: her journals, kept in German, French, and Italian, are such as have rarely originated in a woman's mind.



THE LATE LADY STEPNEY.

Lady Stepney married first, when very young, Russell Manners, Esq., a son of General Manners, and by him she leaves issue. Her second husband was Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., the last male representative of the old and courtly family of the Stepneys, of Prendergast, in Pembrokeshire. His ancestor, John Stepney, was created a baronet by King James I., in 1621; and, through the union of the third baronet with the daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the painter, who had married a grand-daughter of the Scottish Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., the Stepneys mingled their blood with that of the Tudors and the Stuarts.

Sir Thomas Stepney died without issue, on the 12th September, 1825, when the baronetcy became extinct; and it was not until after his decease that Lady Stepney, a widow for the second time, appeared before the public in the character of an authoress. Her first novel was called "The New Road to Ruin:" this was followed by "The Heir Presumptive," and by another, entitled "The Courtier's Daughter." All her works are entertaining, and exhibit an observation cultivated by society, and a perfect knowledge of the world.

In private life, Lady Stepney was remarkable for her taste and love of the fine arts, and for her charming powers of conversation. Her house, a model in its way of the graceful and picturesque, formed the centre of a large circle of friends, and it was often wondered how the lady-author, so attractive and so sought after, found the time to write. Latterly, her ladyship became the prey of a long and severe illness, terminating in her death, which took place on the 14th instant, at her residence, in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

ALEXANDRE SOUMET.

Literature in France has suffered a great loss in the recent death of Alexandre Soumet, one of the most eminent of the French tragic poets of the nineteenth century. M. Soumet was a native of the south of France, of that Provence, the country of the Troubadours and land of song, where first sprung into life the modern poetry of Western Europe. From his earliest youth he evinced a decided taste for the Muses; whilst a mere boy, he wrote verses which drew public attention to his abilities; and when scarcely of age he went to Paris to receive a crown of merit, from the Académie Française, of which he soon became a distinguished member. His touching and graceful elegies early gained him a high reputation; one of these, "La Pauvre Fille," is a *chef d'œuvre* of the sentimental style, and may fairly claim a lasting literary existence.

His next work was of a more animated tone; it bore for title, "L'Incredulité," and resembled, in earnest and pious fervour, the celebrated poem on religion by the younger Racine. Emboldened by the success of this production, Soumet took a higher flight, and, from an imitation of the son, proceeded to enter into rivalry with the genius and reputation of the father, Jean Racine, the great tragic poet of France. Adopting the plan of his illustrious model, M. Soumet wrote a series of tragedies on subjects taken either from classic story or the Bible—the latter, a sacred department of the dramatic art, which, in this country, was taken up so successfully by Mrs. Hannah Moore, and in which, it is to be regretted, more poets do not endeavour to excel. "Clytemnestra," and "Saul," by M. Soumet, are tragedies of surpassing beauty.

From dramatic to epic poetry the transition is natural enough; our author purposing to combine the style of Milton with that of Tasso, had employed his whole energies on a work in cantos, having for heroine the renowned Joan of Arc. But, alas! to celebrate the Maid of Orleans seems fatal to genius in France. His task approaches completion, when this great poet expires in the vigour of his age and talents, leaving a posthumous work, to rank perhaps in future ages with that immortal specimen of a sister art, the creation of Jeanne la Pucelle, which was chiseled by the hand of a Princess who perished in her youth. Joan,



Phillips
Age - 44

THE LATE THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

her victories, her innocence, and her dreadful death, form an all-engrossing episode in history; its romantic and melancholy interest will be enhanced not a little by the untimely termination to the life of the sculptor Marie of Wirtemberg, daughter of Louis Philippe, and by the early fate of this amiable, and in every respect excellent poet, Alexandre Soumet.

DELABERE PRITCHARD BLAINE.

Delabere Pritchard Blaine, a surgeon and naturalist of some eminence, was born in 1771. During the course of a long life of labour and industry, he produced various works of literary and professional merit; among others, we may mention his celebrated treatises on the Diseases of dogs and horses, and his Encyclopædia of Field Sports. Mr. Blaine died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Quay-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.

JOSEPH ANDREW DE LAUTOUR, ESQ.

Joseph Andrew De Lautour, Esq., of Hexton House, Herts, and Mudeford, Hants, High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1827, was distinguished for the fact that he was the representative in England of a branch of one of the oldest families in Europe, the great and ancient French house of De Latour, which boasts to have had among its members the famous Marshal of France, Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscomte de Turenne. The name of a "Sire de La Tour, Chevalier," occurs in French history so early as the year 900, and from that period to the present time, the De Latours have, in the reign of almost every monarch in France, been conspicuous and eminent either as warriors, priests, or statesmen.

Joseph François De Lautour, the father of the gentleman lately deceased, left France, his native country, early in life, came to England, and going thence to the East Indies, realised a fortune as a banker and merchant at Madras. Unable to return to his own land on account of the war, he finally settled in this country, and established his family here. His son and successor, the late Mr. De Lautour, born in Madras in 1785, adopted the military profession, and served for some time in the Grenadier Guards. He was also a magistrate for Hertfordshire, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant in Bedfordshire. He married Caroline, only surviving daughter and heiress of William Young, Esq., son of Patrick, fifth Lord Elibank: by this lady he leaves four sons—one formerly, and one still, officers in the British army, and two in the East India Company's civil service; and four daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Colonel Louis Candido de Tavarez Ozorio, of the kingdom of Portugal. Mr. De Lautour died in France on the 28th ult., after a long and severe illness.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

The school of painting in England has to deplore, in the present week, another of its most eminent members, in the person of the Academician Phillips, who died, in the 75th year of his age, on Sunday last, and of whom we are enabled to present a very faithful portrait.

Mr. Phillips, who was a native of the town of Dudley, in Warwickshire, began his studies under the celebrated glass-stainer, Edgington, of Birmingham, with whom he remained some years, when, coming up



RUINS ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ASHTON RAILWAY. SEE NEXT PAGE.

to London, with an introduction to the President, West, he commenced portrait painting, at once, in the metropolis, with very tolerable success; and, pursuing that branch of the profession ably and indefatigably, he very soon acquired both proficiency and reputation. In 1809, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, having, a few years before, had the honour of being chosen an associate. In 1821 he was placed in the Professor's chair of painting by the Academy, and from that delivered a course of lectures, universally acknowledged to be sound and able. These luminous discourses were subsequently published, and were esteemed worthy to range with the lectures of his great predecessors, Reynolds, Barry, and Fuseli. In 1830, Phillips, from the state of his health, was obliged to abandon his chair, but still continued to fulfil regularly the other duties of an Academician.

In 1844, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, in which he had then achieved very great eminence as a portrait-painter, but did not long survive. He was attacked soon after by a disease, which, though at first not deemed alarming, proved eventually the cause of his death, which occurred on the 31st Anniversary of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, an institution he was an active promoter of, and one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Phillips leaves behind him an unblemished reputation, and a character for great benevolence. He married, soon after his establishment in London, a Scottish lady, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, who all survive him. His eldest son, Mr. J. Scott Phillips, has been for some years an officer in the Bengal Artillery.

Besides his lectures, Mr. Phillips wrote much on the arts; all the articles on the subject in "Rees's Cyclopædia" are from his pen, as are several essays in the other popular periodical works of his time.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ASHTON RAILWAY.

A very lamentable accident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne, by the falling of nine arches on that branch of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway.

About twelve months ago, the contractors for the Ashton Branch Railway commenced operations, and proceeded with the works to the entire satisfaction of the company. The line, which is only about two miles long, was nearly completed, and was to have been opened this summer. It was a double branch line, connecting the important towns of Ashton and Stalybridge with Manchester, and passed over a portion of the town of Ashton upon twenty arches, crossing the Huddersfield and Manchester canal and the river Tame on its way. The arches were built of stone, and appeared to be very substantial and well constructed, every one of which has been finished for some time, and the workmen were levelling the line with a view of having the rails laid down almost immediately. About thirty men were engaged in this work, and their labours were fast drawing to completion. On Saturday afternoon, however, about three o'clock, nine of the arches gave way with a most tremendous crash, carrying with them the whole of the men employed upon the line and several buildings contiguous to the scene of this most distressing accident.

The first arch which gave way was that over the river Tame, on which several men were employed. The shrieks and cries of the unfortunate men were pitiful in the extreme, and in another moment were followed by eight arches, every one of which became a mass of ruins, burying beneath the fallen materials a large number of navigators and other labourers employed. The scene at this moment was most distressing, not only on account of the sacrifice of human life, but also on account of the perilous situation of those who were precipitated into the river over which the arch passed. The news of the accident, as a matter of course, spread in all directions, and numerous exaggerated reports were circulated.

Upwards of 100 men and a large number of horses were engaged during the whole of Sunday in removing the fallen materials, and up to nine o'clock twelve persons were found in the ruins, nine of whom were killed on the spot. The remaining three were taken out alive, but two of them are so severely injured that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. From the best possible information to be obtained, there are from 18 to 20 persons killed, most of whom are single men.

The loss to the contractors is estimated at from £3000 to £4000. The names of those who have been found dead are—George Collier, 45; James Bradbury, 26; John Cox, 35; Henry Rogers, 27; George Smith, 30; Samuel Smith (brother to George), 26; Adam Nowell, 20; William Leonard, 30, single men; Abraham Nowell, 47, father of Adam Nowell, who has left a wife and four children.

Taken out alive:—Charles Critchley, Richard Critchley, and Thomas Brown.

There were nine arches, which formed the viaduct over the river Tame and the valley through which it runs. These arches were supported by piers of 28 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches thick at the spring of the arch, and 6 feet 6 inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was 30 feet, and a rise from the spring of 7 feet 6 inches. They were all built of stone got in the neighbourhood, which is said to be of good quality. Some of the piers were founded on rock, and others upon what appeared to be solid clay.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Albion Inn, Ashton, before Mr. M. S. Rutter, on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed. There was no evidence of any novel character brought forward at the inquest. Several witnesses were called to identify the bodies, but none to speak to the cause of the accident. The only witness of consequence was Henry Morton, who deposed that he was in the viaduct a few minutes before the accident occurred. He was on the Lancashire side of the river, and observed a crack in the middle of the third arch from the abutment on that side, but apprehended no danger from it. The men had been laughing and talking about it, but none seemed to care anything about it. He was quite sure the crack had not been there long or it would have been seen by himself and others.

Mr. Thomas Lomas—Had been an overlooker on the line for twelve months, but never apprehended any danger from the works; thought they were sufficiently strong for the purpose, and could positively say that the last had been completed about three weeks ago.

At the same hour an inquest was held at the Queen's Arms Inn, on the Cheshire side of the river, by Mr. C. Hudson, on the bodies of the sufferers who were taken out on that side of the water. In each case verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned. The inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 30th, to afford time for inquiry.

A letter from Ashton, dated Tuesday night, says:—"In the course of today three more of the bodies have been recovered by the unwearied exertions of the men who are employed in removing the fallen materials. The last was taken out from near the bed of the river, to which, in one part, the workmen have reached, the water being banked off by the stones, &c., of the fallen arches. It seems now to be pretty well understood that only two more of the workmen are still missing, and supposed to be under the ruins. One of those who were taken out alive has since died in the Manchester Infirmary, to which he had been removed, there being no public institution in Ashton for the reception of such cases. The funeral of seven of the deceased took place this afternoon, in the parish churchyard, and was attended by an immense crowd of spectators. The bodies were followed by the whole of the men who had been employed on the line at the time of the accident."

THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

(To the Editor.)

Thinking it may interest your readers, I take the liberty of sending you the following information—this being the centenary anniversary of the famous insurrection of '45, though the battle of Culloden did not take place till this day in '46. In the church of Iffeld, near Crawley, are the housings worn at the battle of Culloden by the famous Duke of Cumberland: they form the hangings of the reading-desk and pulpit; and the pulpit cushion is that which bore his coronet at his funeral. The late vicar of Iffeld, the Rev. Spencer Levin, who died in 1842, at the age of seventy-six, who was also lay rector, and in whose mother's family the property had been for many years, related to me that he had often been told this tradition by his grandfather, Mr. Nicholas Spencer, who died April, 1783, and lies buried in this church:—He received the property from a Mrs. Harnett, who left it first to her brother, Mr. Henry Peck, for life, but he died without issue. This Mr. Peck was buried, December 12, 1748, in Iffeld Church; he belonged to St. Margaret's, Westminster, and I have heard that he was a saddler. Hence, perhaps, he may have purchased the housings, and the cushion may have been purchased after the duke's funeral by Mr. Spencer, who, as well as Mr. Peck, was a liberal benefactor to the church. I never heard exactly whether they were the gift of Mr. Peck or Mr. Spencer. Of Mr. Peck I find a memorandum on a blank sheet in the Registers—"Sept. 15, 1733, Mr. Peck generously gave to us a church bible, as she did likewise before some communion plate" (who this she is, is not very evident). Mr. Spencer, subsequently, gave the parish the pews of St. Margaret's, Westminster, when that church was repaired during the last century; and the church is now pewed with those same pews, but in very bad repair. We have gilt lions and crowns all over the church, which were the ornaments of the pew of the Speaker of the House of Commons; and in the rectory pew are the Speaker's prayer-books, with the arms of England and Westminster on the covers. The hangings of the pulpit and reading-desk have often attracted notice, from being scarlet instead of the usual church colour, crimson; but the cushion is crimson, and with velvet on both sides, whereas, usual pulpit cushions have moreen or stuff on the under side. We have some other curiosities.

A CONSTANT READER.

Iffeld, April 16, 1845.
*A spirited Engraving of the Battle of Culloden will be found in No. 103 of our Journal.

A letter has been received at Havre from the captain of the *Latour d'Auvergne*, of that port, stating that he has discovered on the south-western coast of Africa, on an island which is not named, a bed of guano, superior in quality even to that of Ichiaboe. The quantity, however, is small.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 27.—Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.
TUESDAY, 29.—The last war with France commenced, 1803.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Washington inaugurated President of the United States, 1789.
THURSDAY, May 1.—Ascension, or Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 2.—St. Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria.
SATURDAY, 3.—Col umbus discovered Jamaica, 1495.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 3.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 14 6 44	h. m. 7 16	h. m. 8 28	h. m. 9 9	h. m. 10 23	h. m. 11 1
h. m. 14 6 44	h. m. 7 16	h. m. 8 28	h. m. 9 9	h. m. 10 23	h. m. 11 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. D. A."—The various sums received and due from China, on account of the late war, are estimated at £3,787,504.
"F. Furnival's Inn."—The details of the effects produced in the Diorama are too lengthy for explanation here. The pictures are painted in solid, and in transparency, arranged and lighted so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and a variety of natural phenomena. The contrivance is partly optical, and partly mechanical; and consists of a number of transparent and moveable blinds, and a saloon which revolves at intervals. For further details, see "Knowledge for the People," Part VII., Mechanics, p. 72.
"Ginour, Cork."—The address of Sir David Brewster is Allerton, North Britain.
"C. B., Chipping Norton."—Prospero's "dainty Ariel," in the "Tempest," act 1, sc. 2, is male—
"to thy strong bidding, task
Ariel, and all his quality."

but, in the same scene, Ariel re-enters "like a water-nymph."
"A Parent."—The price of the Prince of Wales's Primer is 1s.: it may be had, by order, of any London bookseller.
"R. K. J., near Manchester."—The price of admission to the pit of her Majesty's Theatre is 8s. 6d. with a ticket, previously purchased. The full dress named by our correspondent will be come in fault.
"A Correspondent."—The British Treaty with China was formally signed on Aug. 29, 1842, on board the Cornwallis, by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of Great Britain, and three Commissioners on the part of the Emperor of China.
"Sairey Gamp" inquires the meaning of the couplet in "Macbeth"—
"By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

Our fair correspondent is not far from the truth in imagining it to be "something unearthly," it being a very ancient superstition that all sudden pains of the body, and other sensations which could not naturally be accounted for, were presages of something that was shortly to happen.
"W. D., Walsall."—The address of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain is 12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square; of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, 13, Mansfield-street, Soho.
"An Old Subscriber."—Arentham Hall, should provide himself with Murray's "Handbooks of France and Italy," in either of which he will find the requisite information concerning passports, &c.
"G. C. K."—Our correspondent's friend should become a student in the School for Painting, at the Royal Academy, by application to the Secretary; or he should apply to some painter of eminence, whose address may, probably, be found appended to an exhibition catalogue.
"A Subscriber."—Impressions of engravings in our journal can only be obtained in its pages.

"H. B. M., Winchester."—The ceremony of the Sovereign conferring Knighthood is scarcely picturesque enough for illustration.
"T. H. T., Coleford."—Maps of the world vary in price, with size. (See Mr. Wylde's catalogue, Charing-cross.) "Noad's Lectures on Electricity" is a sterling work.
"Inquirer."—Certainly, not.
"Reuben" does not state on what branch of Natural History he seeks for the best work—i. e., Zoology, Botany, &c.
"Q. Y."—We have not room for further details of the great Rosse Telescope; but, the pamphlet quoted in our last week's journal fully describes the Monster Instrument. See, also, a clever paper in No. 3 of the North British Review, wherein it is stated that the tube of the telescope, which is made of deal staves, hooped like a huge cask, is about 40 feet long, and 8 feet diameter in the middle, and is furnished with internal diaphragms, about 6 feet in aperture. The Dean of Ely walked through the tube with an umbrella up!
"R. N."—The report is too absurd to be noticed.
"R. R. N."—The sketch of Mr. Haydon may be had, by application at our office.

"W. S., Bolton."—The salary of the Premier is £10,000 per annum.
"A Constant Reader."—Rochester, will perceive that we have exceeded his suggestion as to "other papers," by the commencement of an original "Obituary of Eminent Persons recently deceased."
"N. A."—A special order is required for admission to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons; the Strangers' Gallery (for gentlemen alone) is quite distinct from it.
"S. D., Sidmouth-street."—Not at present.
"A. B."—The rate of employment in wood-engraving very properly depends upon the abilities of the engraver.
"J. B. G., Oxford," wishes to ascertain the extremes of heat and cold that have ever been known in England.
"A Subscriber."—The national debt of France is 216 millions.
"A Jockey."—Chester, should consult Graham's "Treatise on Domestic Medicine."
"A. D. A."—The Spanish Auxiliary Legion left England in 1836; the war terminated in 1840.
"Young England."—Reading.—The ballad in question is published by Burns, Portman-street, Portman-square.

"W. H. B., Bungay," may purchase instructions in the game for a trifle.
"A Country Subscriber."—We never yet heard of the members of the Royal Yacht Club being exempt from the excise duties.
"A Lady Subscriber's" note, from Dublin, is, indeed, epigrammatic; the postscript explains all.
"Bob Short."—Benjamin. The expense of licensing a play is usually paid by the manager.
"M. D. G., Dunkeld."—The height of the Prince is 5 feet 9 inches.
"H. T."—It may be worth while to appeal at the sessions.
"B. D., Tunbridge Wells."—No.
"A Subscriber."—Cliffe Vicarage.—The sum cannot be recovered unless it was named in the agreement.
"Louis," Edinburgh, is jocose.
"A Subscriber" must be mistaken, or must have received the country edition. The division on the Maynooth debate appeared in our Journal as soon as possible after the division.

"Y. K."—Perhaps.
"W. O., Bolton."—We have not room.
"A. B. C., Sheffield."—We are not aware of any preparation for removing the marks of the small pox.
"S. O. C."—We do not undertake to decide wagers.
"R. H. S."—See the description of the Trafalgar-square Fountains, in No. 153, of our Journal.
"W. H. J., Liverpool."—The recent telegraphic game of chess was played on a board, which is not shown in our engraving, as it was placed in the adjoining room.
"Delta."—The Chief Baron Brady at present fills the office referred to; he is a Protestant. The eulogium, probably, referred to the late Chief Baron Wolfe, a man of eminent abilities.
"Ineligible."—Pleasures of Morning, by S. R.; Catherine, by C. C.; The Rose, by Harfry; R. C.
"T. B." is altogether in error, and, with "no modern peerage" at hand, it is hardly fair to impugn our statement, based upon the excellent authority stated in our last.

"J. P. B., Islington."—Not at present.
"W. J. D." is thanked for his erudite letter.
"Dramaticus."—Mr. Murray, of Covent Garden Theatre, died Nov. 8, 1822.
"M. M. Harkaway."—This horse made his debut on the English turf for the Trades Cup at Liverpool, in 1838, and ran second to St. Bennet, to whom he gave 15 lbs. He ran seven times in that year, and won four times, including one walk over. In 1839 he started six times, and won three times. In 1840 he started once and was beaten—having won seven races in England, including two Goodwood Cups.
"A. B. X. Y."—We do not decide disputes at cards.
"An Enthusiast in Singing" must have written in jest: we have already stated that we know of no nostrum that can either make or repair a voice. There is no turning a screech-owl (strong as his voice may be naturally) into a nightingale, and as to our correspondents's gargle and lozenges, they may alleviate the annoyances of a cold, but they are no singing masters.

"Creon."—We hardly understand our correspondent's question. Composed applies to the music, translated to the libretto. The music, we believe, is Mr. Balfe's, and the adaptation from the French of the opera alluded to is by Mr. Bunn.
"A Subscriber."—Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lord Grosvenor married the daughter of the Earl of Grosvenor.
"The Flying Dutchman."—Lady Peel is the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart.
"J. T., Brick-lane."—The trustees can be compelled to pay.
"T. L., Lincoln."—He will be liable to be charged with duty on four windows.
"Ineligible."—D. M. G.; L. S. W.; F. P.; E. S.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

The Maynooth debate closed on Friday last, when the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 147—a large number, considering the excitement against the measure among the constituencies, which will peril the seats of many of those who voted for it, at the next election.

The debate, under another form, was renewed on Wednesday, upon Mr. Ward's resolution, which, if carried, would pledge the House to take the grant out of the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland—that is, out of the revenues of the Established Church. The grant from the Consolidated Fund was carried for the Government by the assistance of the Opposition; of that there can be no doubt. It was supported by a minority only of the Conservative party itself. But Mr. Ward's motion will resolve parties back again into their natural condition, and restore them to their own relative proportions. The Liberals who voted for the "Appropriation Clause" of the Whig Ministry, will not all give their assent to this proposal, because, in the first place, it does not deal with an ascertained "surplus," but with the present revenue of the establishment as it stands; and in the second, it proposes to apply a part of those revenues, not to the purposes of general education, in which all might participate, but to the support of the priests of another church exclusively. The Conservatives must necessarily unite against it: it will be defeated by a large majority.

The debate commenced on Wednesday, was adjourned, the proposition gaining in importance by the support it received from Lord John Russell.

A BILL has originated in the House of Lords, which will remove an anomaly in our law often complained of. A person sustaining a bodily injury from the carelessness or inattention of others, can sue and recover damages; but, if death is the result of the same misconduct, a family bereaved of its means of support cannot recover a farthing: a sort of fine is inflicted, in the shape of a deodand, as often evaded as paid—and, even when paid, as it goes to that huge receiver-general, the Crown, it is utterly useless to the injured parties. As in some other matters, they manage these things better in France; but it is now proposed somewhat to assimilate our practice to theirs, and apply the principle of the law that operates in cases of accident causing wounds or mutilation, to cases of accident causing death. This is the object of a bill introduced by Lord Lyttelton, the want of which has long been felt, and, as it is supported, except in some points of detail, by the Lord Chancellor, there is every prospect of its becoming a law, unless it is thrown out in the Commons by the railway interest, fearful of future life annuities being entailed by it on their property, to the diminution of dividends.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The Royal command given by her Majesty to the lessee of this establishment for the performances on Thursday evening, being the first state visit since the present management, induced Mr. Bunn to prepare for the reception of the Queen and Prince Albert in a manner worthy the occasion. From the flagstones to the Royal entrance in Russell-street was laid a new Brussels carpet; and from the staircase to the waiting-room a rich crimson cloth covering was arranged in emblematical designs, on the walls and ceiling, with festoons of blue and white satin and gold cord. The staircase was covered also with crimson cloth. Tripods, lighted, were arranged in various parts of the entrance and staircase.

The state-room was lined with buff and gold patterns, and the floor covered with a rich crimson cloth. A profusion of splendid mirrors adorned this apartment, in the centre of which was suspended a brilliant chandelier, in addition to six large gilt candelabra. A number of costly vases filled with the choicest exotics were also disposed in various parts of the chamber, and bouquets of flowers in gilt stands formed a portion of the arrangement, together with various articles of superb furniture. The Royal box, which was on the right hand of the stage, and over the orchestra, was fitted up with white draperies on the wall and ceiling, arranged in fluted columns; the floor covered with crimson.

The box extended three feet from the usual position it occupies on other nights, and was covered with velvet, in the centre of which were the Royal arms, in burnished gold, surmounted by a canopy of gold and silver, from which extended the figure of Fame, holding an elaborately-arranged drapery of velvet and gold, with wreaths of flowers, forming the Royal initials. A small and elegant lustre stood at the back of the box, and on two or-molu tables, ornamented with burnished gold, were vases and flowers, which completed, with the Royal chair, the furniture of the box. The two boxes on a line with her Majesty's, on this occasion were thrown into one, and furnished in a corresponding state of splendour, befitting the reception of her Majesty's state officers.

Her Majesty, and Prince Albert and suite, arrived at the theatre at seven o'clock, and were received at the Royal entrance by Mr. Bunn and Mr. Cooper, the stage-manager, in Court dresses, by whom the Royal pair were attended to their box. Her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm by a brilliant and crowded audience; and the National Anthem having been sung, the performances commenced with the opera of "Guillaume Tell," in which Duprez sung and acted with even more than his wonted vigour and taste; and her Majesty and the Prince appeared highly gratified with the performances. The after-piece was the operatic drama of "Clari."

The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore a white satin dress, a magnificent suite of diamond ornaments, and a large white feather in her hair. Her Majesty also had on the broad blue ribbon, and wore the insignia of the order of the Garter on her left arm. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attired in the uniform of a field marshal.

Both her Majesty and the Prince appeared in excellent health and spirits, and took the most attentive interest in the performances. The Royal party remained until the conclusion of the entertainments, and, both on leaving the box, and driving from the theatre, were hailed enthusiastically by the crowd.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived at the theatre at a quarter before seven o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, which was most numerous attended. The Sovereign and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered as they passed through the Park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Mr. Edmond Milmay, his Royal Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar attended the Levee. Her Majesty received the foreign ambassadors and a long list of the nobility and gentry. A number of petitions and addresses were presented to the Queen against the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. After the Levee, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S DINNER PARTY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had a dinner party on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. The company consisted of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge; their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz; his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister; Count Kielmasse, the Hanoverian Minister; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; the Earl and Countess of Delawarr, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie; Baron d'Arnim; Lord and Lady Beaumont; the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge; Lady Anna Maria Dawson; the Countess Wratislaw, and Colonel Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness had afterwards an evening party. Her Majesty and Prince Albert (attended by the Royal suite) and the Royal Family were present.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—A correspondent at the Isle of Wight says, her Majesty will be at Osborne, on the 5th of May. Orders have been received at the dockyard to get the Royal yacht ready by that day. Letters have also been received from Lady Blachford, the late owner of Osborne, directing the furniture to remain at Osborne until after the 10th of May, so that it is presumed her Majesty will remain till that period.

ENSUING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The preliminaries of a marriage are arranged between Lord Algernon St. Maur, the third son of the Duke of Somerset, and the daughter of Mr. Morier. We understand that the ceremony will take place in about six weeks.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD MELBOURNE.—We regret to announce that Viscount Melbourne has lately been suffering from indisposition, chiefly arising, we believe, from an accident which befel his lordship a few evenings since, on alighting from his carriage at the door of his mansion in South street. The noble viscount, it appears, caught his foot in the folds of a cloak in which he was enveloped, the consequence being, that he fell heavily upon the stone steps leading to the hall of the mansion. The whole of his lordship's left side was very badly bruised by the fall, and he has also suffered from the gout, but he has since been able to take carriage airings.

A DEBUTANTE IN HIGH LIFE.—At her Majesty's next drawing-room, on the 5th of May, Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, is expected to make her debut.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received a distinguished circle at dinner, on Monday evening, at Marlborough House.

DEATH OF LADY ISABELLA L. KING.—We have to announce the death of the above lady, who died on Sunday morning, at Rock Ferry, Cheshire. Her ladyship was only surviving daughter of Edward first Earl of Kingston, and great aunt of the present Earl.

DEATH OF LADY RIDLEY.—We regret to have to record the premature death of Lady Ridley, wife of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., and only surviving daughter of Baron Parke, who expired on Sunday last at Blagden Hall, the hon. baronet's seat, near Newcastle, Northumberland. We hear that her ladyship was confined only a few weeks back, and that she has been ailing ever since.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.—In consequence of the family vault at East Grinstead being filled, the remains of the late Earl of Abergavenny were, on Tuesday last, deposited in a new vault under the family pew, at Frant Church.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RETURN OF DR. WOLFF FROM BOKHARA.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at Trinity Church, Gray's Inn road, by the celebrated Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., who has arrived in England from Bokhara. The rev. gentleman preached a most eloquent discourse from the 1st chapter of St. Luke, 30th to 33d verses inclusive, to a numerous congregation. After the service a collection was made on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, which amounted to £37 4s. At the conclusion of the service, and as the rev. gentleman took his departure from the church, a great number of persons were collected round the doors anxious to pay their respects to the celebrated and devoted philanthropist, with many of whom he cordially shook hands.

SALE OF THE FLEET PRISON.—On Monday, the second portion of the sale of building materials of this "town in miniature" was resumed; the portions sold were the materials comprising the chapel, the coffee and wine rooms, and the northern wing of the prison. The produce of the day's sale was upwards of £1000.

THE ADDITIONAL GRANT TO MAYNORTH.—What is termed an "aggregate Protestant meeting" was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. After letters from the Rev. Lord Wrothesley Russell and other gentlemen, apologising for their absence, had been read, four resolutions were severally proposed and seconded by the Rev. T. Robinson (rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn), the Rev. A. Tidman, the Rev. C. J. Goodheart (of Reading), Mr. Edward Baines, jun. (of Leeds, a Dissenter), Mr. Cumming, the Rev. T. Mortimer, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart.; Mr. W. Chalmers (a minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland), Mr. J. C. Evans (a Dissenter), Dr. Bennett (a Wesleyan minister), and the Rev. J. Burns. The resolutions expressed surprise and indignation that the House of Commons should have agreed to the second reading of the bill in spite of the public opinion shown in the numerous petitions against the measure; declared that the persons composing the meeting, though differing on other important subjects, were unanimous in opposing "the endowment of Popery, as at once involving guilt and peril;" approved the step taken by the Central Anti-Maynooth committee, in calling together the London Protestant deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom, in order to take measures for defeating the bill; and offered the acknowledgments of the meeting to those Members of Parliament who formed the minority on the division of Saturday morning. Several other similar meetings have taken place in the metropolis during the week.

THE LONDON ART UNION.—The anniversary meeting of this body was held at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday. It was a very crowded one, and the proceedings excited considerable interest. The Duke of Cambridge took the chair amidst the cheers of the spectators. He was accompanied by his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. There were also present upon the stage Sir C. Hopkinson, Sir G. Drummond, Admiral Sykes, Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Alderman Wilson, Mr. B. B. Cabell, Captain Vernon, &c., and the following members of the Royal Academy:—Messrs. Deering, T. Uwins, Witherington, E. Landseer, MacIise, and Sir R. Westmacott, besides many literary gentlemen and supporters of the fine arts, and many ladies.—His Royal Highness expressed his gratification, that during the last year the subscriptions and contributions to the objects of the institution were increased upwards of £600, and that the whole amount subscribed was £13,400. The subscriptions of the first year of the establishment of the institution were £490; it might, then, be said, the institution was thriving. He (the Duke of Cambridge) hoped it would continue so to do. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness having concluded, amidst loud cheering, the Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the institution was progressing in success, though the misapprehension that Lord Montagu's act, under which the distribution of that day was made, had in some degree operated upon that success, from the notion that no fresh act would be passed to place the association on a firm and permanent basis, whereas, there was every reason to believe that this would be effected by an act of Parliament to be brought in by the Right Hon. T. Wyse. The list of provincial and foreign secretaries had been increased, and now amounted to 338 persons. The prize lists of last year had purchased 252 works of art. With regard to the election, it was the painful duty of the committee to reprobate, in the strongest terms, the conduct of one of the prizeholders, who had sought unworthily to divert the funds of the association from their proper course for his own pecuniary advantage. His scheme had failed; but the committee deemed it right to make the regulations as to selection more stringent than they were before. The engraving due to the subscribers of last year, the "Castle of Ischia," would be delivered after the 7th of May next. The report went on to show the state of the finances of the association. It was unanimously adopted. The drawing for the prizes was then commenced.—Messrs. W. H. Roper, R.A., and Mr. Haggard assisting as scrutinizers, and Miss White and Miss Ray acting as the drawers of the tickets from the wheel.

NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. Fringle having resigned the office of Lord of the Treasury because he could not vote for the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M.P. for Peeblesshire, has received the appointment.

THE JUDGES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday, the first Sunday in Easter Term, the judges and several corporation functionaries, &c., attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the scene was one of the most impressive witnessed for some years. The Bishop of London preached, and selected his text from the 1st of Philippians, 21st verse.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—By a bill now before Parliament, it is proposed to carry out the project for a more direct communication between the neighbourhood of the Houses of Lords and Commons and that of Buckingham Palace, by means of a new street, eighty feet wide, from the Broad Sanctuary, at the western front of the Abbey, to Shaftesbury terrace, in the parish of St. Peter. The advantage to be obtained will not be limited to a convenient thoroughfare between points of increasing importance, but will comprise also a beneficial opening through a crowded and dilapidated district, long notorious as a haunt of crime. The localities to be traversed are, Little Dean-street, the Great Almonry, the Little Almonry, Jeffrey's buildings, Cooper's street, and Duck lane. The bill seeks to empower the formation of a body of local commissioners, under guarantee of qualification and security, to carry out the design; and authorises the raising of a sum, not exceeding £100,000, on the credit of the rates in the district. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are to aid the project by a supply of £39,000, with a further sum of £11,000 contingent on approval of the manner in which the improvements are completed.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 928; and the number of births in the same period, 1,319. The weekly average of deaths during the past five years has been 936, and of the last five springs 888.

THE DIVISION UPON THE MAYNORTH GRANT.—The *Hibernia* steamer sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for the United States. An express, with copies of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a report of the important debate and proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday night, reached Liverpool in the course of the day, and was despatched by the steamer.

SUICIDE AT CAMDEN TOWN.—At six o'clock on Tuesday morning some persons passing across Hawley-fields, near the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, discovered the dead body of a man beside a heap of newly-cut turf; in one of his hands was a rusty old pistol, with which the deed had been perpetrated, and the head was shattered to pieces. The pockets were searched by two policemen, but nothing calculated to afford information as to deceased's name or connections was found, the contents consisting of a small key, a pair of spectacles, some scraps of paper, and an empty snuff box. Deceased had on a velvet shooting jacket with a great coat over it, a pair of blue trousers, and Wellington boots. He appeared about 45.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A VETERAN GENERAL OFFICER.—General Robertson, one of the oldest officers in the army, and who saw distinguished service in the last century, recently died at Edinburgh. From the date of his entering the army as a lieutenant of the 73rd Foot, on the 23rd of December, 1777, this gallant officer could not be much less than ninety years of age.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE C. HOSTE, C.B.—We regret to announce the death of the above distinguished officer, who expired on Monday evening at Woolwich-common, from the combined effects of asthma and gout, under which he has suffered for some months past. The deceased officer filled the important post of Colonel-Commandant of Royal Engineers, at Woolwich.

DEFENCE OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—The engineers and artillery are still busy strengthening the defences of Portsmouth Harbour. Southsea Castle has undergone some alteration and repairs. For a long time past this fortress has been without a single mounted gun, but the embrasures round the walls now bristle with formidable cannon. Within the last three weeks twenty-seven guns have been mounted; those facing to seaward being long 32 pounder ship guns, and those pointing inland long 24-pounder guns. On the top of the Castle, which is a square splinter-proof tower, four long 24-pounder guns are up, and will be mounted as pivot guns, to fire over the high parapet wall which surrounds the top, making in all thirty-one guns, the greater part of which commands the narrow part of the entrance opposite the Spit buoy, and thereby constitutes one of the principal defences of the harbour.

LAUNCHING OF HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE ALARM, AND THE LADY PETRIE EAST INDIAN.—On Wednesday there were two splendid launches on the river Thames, one at the Royal Dockyard at Sheerness, namely, that of the frigate *Alarm*, 26 guns; and the other, a large Indiaman, named the *Lady Petrie*, at Limehouse. The *Alarm* was christened by Miss Arthur, the daughter of the captain-superintendent of the dock, in the presence of a very large muster of naval and military officers and a vast concourse of civilians. Her dimensions are correctly described as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 131 feet; length of the keel per tonnage, 106 feet 4 inch; extreme breadth, 40 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 911 12 94. The launch of the *Lady Petrie*, Indiaman, which is upwards of six hundred tons burthen, took place from the yard of Messrs. Curling and Young, at Limehouse. She is the property of Mr. J. Somes, M.P., the extensive shipowner; and a very fashionable company were present to witness the event. Lady Petrie officiated in naming the vessel after herself.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

Some reports were in circulation on Thursday to the effect that a young man had been taken into custody by the police, who had acknowledged that he had been concerned in the murder of Mr. Delarue. It appears that he had written a letter to the convict Hocker, which contained a declaration to the culprit that he should not suffer the penalty of the law on Monday next, for that he (the writer) was really the murderer of Mr. Delarue, and that the blood of his victim was both night and day before his eyes, rendering his mind in such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt.

On the prisoner's arrival at the station-house, Sheriffs Hunter and Sidney were sent for, and proceeded to examine him upon the subject. He gave his name as William Almar. He admitted the authorship of the letter, which went on to recapitulate the many pleasant hours he (Almar) had spent with Hocker at the Kings and Key public-house in Fleet-street, and added, that if he did not save him at least he would hang by his side. In the course of his examination by the sheriffs, the prisoner, who is stated to be of a very foppish exterior, continued to rub his hat about in a very theatrical manner, and in reply to questions put to him, he declared he knew nothing at all about Hocker, and he could not account for the strange impulse which induced him to write the letter making such a false accusation against himself. The prisoner will undergo an examination before the magistrate.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF MR. DELARUE.

The Mansion House was yesterday crowded to excess by persons anxious to obtain a view of the individual who asserted that it was he who inflicted the fatal blow on Mr. Delarue, for whose murder J. H. Hocker is to undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Monday next.

At half past 11 o'clock the accused was brought to the Mansion House by Inspector Woodruffe, and he appeared, as he was placed in the lock-up place, very dejected. He was well dressed, and his appearance bespoke that of a person of respectability.

At 12 o'clock there were on the bench, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir John Pirie, Mr. Under-Sheriff Ashurst, the Governor of Newgate, Mr. Davis the Ordinary, Mr. Sheriff Sidney, Mr. Sheriff Hunter, &c.

At five minutes past twelve o'clock the prisoner, who gave the name of Allen Kelmar, was placed at the bar.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Ashurst said he had the honour to attend on the part of the Sheriffs, who charged the prisoner with being the writer of several letters which had been written and sent to the prisoner Hocker, at Newgate. The Sheriffs, anxious to trace out the author, employed the police, and at a late hour on Thursday night he was traced to the Kings and Key public house in Fleet-street, and taken in the act of writing a letter. The Sheriffs wished to have the prisoner remanded, in order to ascertain whether there was any truth in his statement or not. He would now read the letters.

The letters were then read by Mr. Ashurst. The following is the substance of them:—

"New-road, April 21, 1845.

"Dear Thomas—I know you are thought to be guilty of the murder of Delarue. I do not think you are guilty, and I know your spirit. You will not divulge the secret, and will rather die before you will tell. I hope the fatal day will not be over before I come and confess the deed. I cannot write more at present, as I start for Bristol this evening. Adieu. Yours, unhappy. I think that I shall be dead before many days are over. I carry a loaded pistol with me, and when it is discharged the contents will go through my heart. You knew the place we were in the habit of meeting before the 21st of February—so you have kept your word. I read your defence, which I think rather told against you. May God forgive us if we do not meet again in this world. Oh, how ill I feel."

There was no signature to this letter: it was addressed—"Thomas Henry Hocker, Newgate."

The next letter was dated April 22, 1845, and was addressed the same as above. It commenced—"My dear Tom—Oh, my God, what wretchedness I do suffer—and know you do the same. The knowledge that there was another in the deed, and that was me—but I think that I shall give myself up. You know the coat I had on the night of the murder. I have managed to clean it, and wear it still. I am getting careless of life. I die on the same scaffold as yourself. The police look hard at me, and I expect they will take me into custody. You know my dress—the coat and trousers that I wear; but you said that you would never tell my name; but I don't mind if you do. The other night I walked about Newgate for a long time. A police officer asked me what I wanted; but I would not tell him. I still carry a pistol; but I should not like to do a double murder. God forgive us both. I am now sitting in the parlour of the Kings and Key public-house. Oh, what jealousy brings on man! I believe your defence, dear Tom, and know that you kept your word of honour—had you been my own brother you could not have done more. If I do not die before Saturday next I shall give myself up, and we shall die together."

(Signed) "T. ALLEN."

The next letter was dated April 24. The prisoner was writing it at the Kings and Key at the time he was taken into custody. It commenced—

"Dear Tom—Once more I write to you to say that you are not the only one; there is another concerned, who has escaped the hands of justice. I can write no more. I am still in London, but intend going to Bristol this evening."

The prisoner was apprehended during the time he was writing this letter. Mr. Ashurst said, on the same day as the last letter from the prisoner was received at Newgate, there was another letter also received, directed to Hocker, which on being opened was found to contain a quantity of white powder, marked "Poison;" that powder had since been analysed, and was found to be oxalic acid.

The Lord Mayor: Prisoner, did you send the letter containing the poison?

Prisoner: No, my lord, I did not. I know nothing whatever about it.

The Lord Mayor: Now you have heard your letters read, what part of them is true and what part false?

Prisoner: There is no part whatever that is true. It is all false.

The Lord Mayor: What could have induced you to write, then?

Prisoner: I do not know, my lord. It must be a weakness of mind.

The Lord Mayor: Have you ever been at Hampstead?

Prisoner: Yes, I have been there three times since the murder of Mr. Delarue; the last time was about a fortnight since.

The Lord Mayor: Were you ever there before the murder?

Prisoner: Never, my lord.

Mr. Wall here stated that the prisoner for a length of time had been subject to fits.

The Lord Mayor: Do you know Hocker?

Prisoner: No, I never saw him; never.

The Lord Mayor: Did you know the late Mr. Delarue?

Prisoner: No, my lord; I never saw him; I never heard of him until after the murder.

In reply to further questions the prisoner said he had been employed in the stationary trade until about two years since, when he left it for the purpose of obtaining a situation as tutor in some school; his last situation was at Dr. Cox's, at Barnet, where he remained 12 months.

Mr. Wall, a solicitor, said he was intimately acquainted with the prisoner and his family, and he could assure the Lord Mayor there was not one word of truth in the statement.

Mr. Alfred Kelmar was then called, and said that his brother had never been out of an evening, and he was confident he did not know either the deceased or Hocker.

The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt as to the act being a foolish freak, but as the offence was committed in the Marylebone district, he should send the accused there; he certainly did not say that he had committed any offence, but as he admitted he had written the letters, it was necessary that a full inquiry should be instituted.—The prisoner was then removed by Inspector Woodruffe.

WEST KENT ELECTION.

MAIDSTONE, FRIDAY.

The election of a member to represent the Western Division of the county of Kent in Parliament, in the place of Lord Marsham, took place to day on Penenden Heath.

Shortly before ten o'clock a procession was formed in the High-street, which, preceded by flags and banners, escorted the favourable candidate and his friends to the hustings, where a great number of the yeomen and freeholders of the county were assembled in front of the Shire House.

The writ having been read by Mr. D. W. Wire, the Under Sheriff, and the other usual formalities having been gone through,

Sir Moses Montefiore, the High Sheriff, stood forward, and having observed that the sudden and lamented death of the late Earl of Romney having called Lord Marsham, his son, their late representative, to the Upper House of Parliament, the electors were now assembled to perform the important duty of electing a successor, and he called upon them to perform their duty with calmness and impartiality, and to listen attentively and patiently to the observations of any freeholder who might think right to address them.

Captain Dyke then proposed Colonel Austin as a fit and proper person to represent the Western Division of the County of Kent in Parliament. He was happy to say that he was no stranger to them; he was known to them all as a staunch supporter of Church and State, and of the Constitution of the country. He had therefore great pleasure in proposing him as a candidate.

Mr. Hussey seconded the nomination. The High Sheriff having inquired whether any elector had any other candidate to propose,

Mr. Knowles, a farmer, addressed the meeting, and expressed his opinion that the county of Kent had acted most nobly with regard to the present election, coming forward and giving utterance to the good old English cry of "No Popery and no Surrender." (Cheers and laughter.) He thought the gentlemen of the Weald of Kent had acted nobly in declining to support a candidate who would not pledge himself to oppose the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. Beacon, one of the Liberal freeholders, next addressed the electors at great length, amid much interruption.

Colonel Austin then addressed the electors, and explained his political opinions, which it will be unnecessary to give at length. He announced himself an opponent to the grant to Maynooth, and said that he should do all in his power to obtain for the agricultural interest that protection to which he thought they were entitled. He then went through the questions put to him by Mr. Beacon, *seriatim*, giving a negative to the whole of them. The gallant colonel was then declared duly elected, and after a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his impartiality, the electors separated.

EPSOM RACES.—FRIDAY.

The Epsom Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 50 given by Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.

Mr. S. Scott's Flight colt, 3 yrs	(Wheeler) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Gwalior, 3 yrs	2
Mr. Mack's Chance colt	3

Three others ran. Sweatmeat did not show. Won by a length.

Twenty-five pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.

Glaucus	0	1	1
Mr. Wesley's Jessie Hammond	1	0	0
Mr. Lintott's Young England	2	0	0

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—A noble lord who holds office under the Government has, it is said, placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier. This secession from office is attributed to the opposition of the noble lord's views of the Maynooth Endowment Bill to those of the Government. It is added that Sir Robert Peel has induced the nobleman in question to retain his post until after the Maynooth Bill is disposed of, lest the force of his example should induce other peers to avow what are known to be their sentiments respecting it.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, April 25th.—At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.: Allnutt, St. Peter's; Morgan, Allen, Trinity; Inchbald, Rothery, St. John's. B.A.: Mason, Catharine Hall; Nixon, St. Peter's; Sheldon, Wilkinson, Trinity; Copeman, Atkinson, Clare Hall; Brame, St. John's; Faulkner, Sidney; Huntingdon, Christ's. Caius College:—W. H. Drosier, M.A., has just been elected a Senior Fellow of this Society.

Lieut.-General the Earl Cathcart, appointed Commander of the Forces in North America, will proceed to Quebec, *en route* to Montreal, in the *Vesuvius* steam sloop. Major Douglas, 79th Foot, will accompany the gallant commander as his lordship's aide-de-camp.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—At the anniversary meeting, held on Thursday last, it was announced that the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control, had resigned the office of President, in consequence of the press of official business. The vacant office was filled up by the appointment of Henry Hallam, Esq., the eminent historian. The presents of new works during the year had been considerable, and her Majesty was amongst the list of subscribers to the amount of £100.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE GRANT TO MAYNORTH.—The *Journal des Débats*, which at first blamed Sir Robert Peel for adopting the liberal policy of the Whigs in respect to Ireland, now says—"We should be sorry to see the impartial explanation that we have thought it our duty to give of the situation of parties, and of the state of the public mind in England, regarded as even an indirect disapprobation of the measure presented by the English Government. We have, for our parts, to look at these discussions merely in an historical point of view. We can comprehend the opposition which a measure like that just adopted in the House of Commons must meet with in a country profoundly Protestant, but we cannot take part in such passions. The Maynooth Bill, which inaugurates in Ireland the reign of toleration, and, after a time more or less distant, of religious equality, is only the consequence of the grave principle which the French revolution has established in the world. The English Parliament has just offered a noble example in refusing to give way to exterior passions which it did not take part in. It is an imposing spectacle to behold a Prime Minister risking, without hesitation, both his official position and his authority as the head of a party, to accomplish an act which he deems just, and the head of the Opposition generously lending his assistance to adversaries whom he could overturn, if not replace. Such conduct is above all praise."

MORE WONDERS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The division upon the Maynooth grant, which took place in the House of Commons on Saturday morning last, at three o'clock, was known and printed at Southampton by half-past three, by means of the electric telegraph. On the same morning a gentleman, a passenger by the twelve o'clock down-train to Bristol, from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered, shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse, containing Bank of England notes to the amount of £900, besides £3 10s. in gold and 3s. 6d. in silver. Immediately on the arrival of the train at the Slough station, he proceeded direct to the office of the electric telegraph in a state of great excitement, not knowing whether he had been robbed of his money in the railway carriage, or lost it before he entered the train. Information of the loss was instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of the electric telegraph, at the Paddington station, who immediately proceeded to the booking-office where the gentleman paid for his ticket, where the purse and its contents were found untouched. Within five minutes from the time of the loss being made known at Slough, the gentleman had the satisfaction of knowing that, by means of this extraordinary invention, his property was safe, and he shortly afterwards received it by the following train.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—AT MARLBOROUGH STREET Police court, on Wednesday, a well-dressed foreigner, who gave the name of *Louis Boissonnade*, was charged with having attempted to procure some orders of admission to the Italian Opera from Mr. Lumley the lessee, by fraudulently using the name of Count de Jarnac. From the statement of Mr. Jenkins, from the Opera House, and the police, it appeared that about three o'clock on Monday afternoon the prisoner left a note for Mr. Lumley at the Opera House. The note when opened was partly lithographed and partly written. It was to request Mr. Lumley to give the bearer an order for four places, either in the pit or in a box, and was signed "W. L. Compté de Jarnac." Mr. Lumley knowing Count de Jarnac was not in town, suspected the note was a forgery, and having procured the assistance of the police, when the prisoner called for an answer he was sent to Count de Jarnac's residence, and the fact of the Count's absence was clearly established. The prisoner refused at first to give any account of himself. He subsequently stated that he lived at No. 48, Dean-street, but this was ascertained to be untrue. The account the prisoner gave of the note was, that it had been given him by some person in Covent-garden, who was a stranger to him, but this story was afterwards altered. The prisoner, when questioned by Mr. Hardwick, said he was a gentleman living on his means. His passport, he said, was in father's possession, who was somewhere in the country.—Mr. Hardwick being unable to fix any specific charge on the prisoner, after due inquiry had been made by the police, ordered him to be liberated. From the fact of the note being partly printed, it is suspected that a preconcerted plan of fraud is about to be put in action at this end of the town, of which the above is the first experiment.



THE COLOSSEUM: THE CHALET, MER DE GLACE, MONT BLANC, &c.

RE-OPENING OF THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.

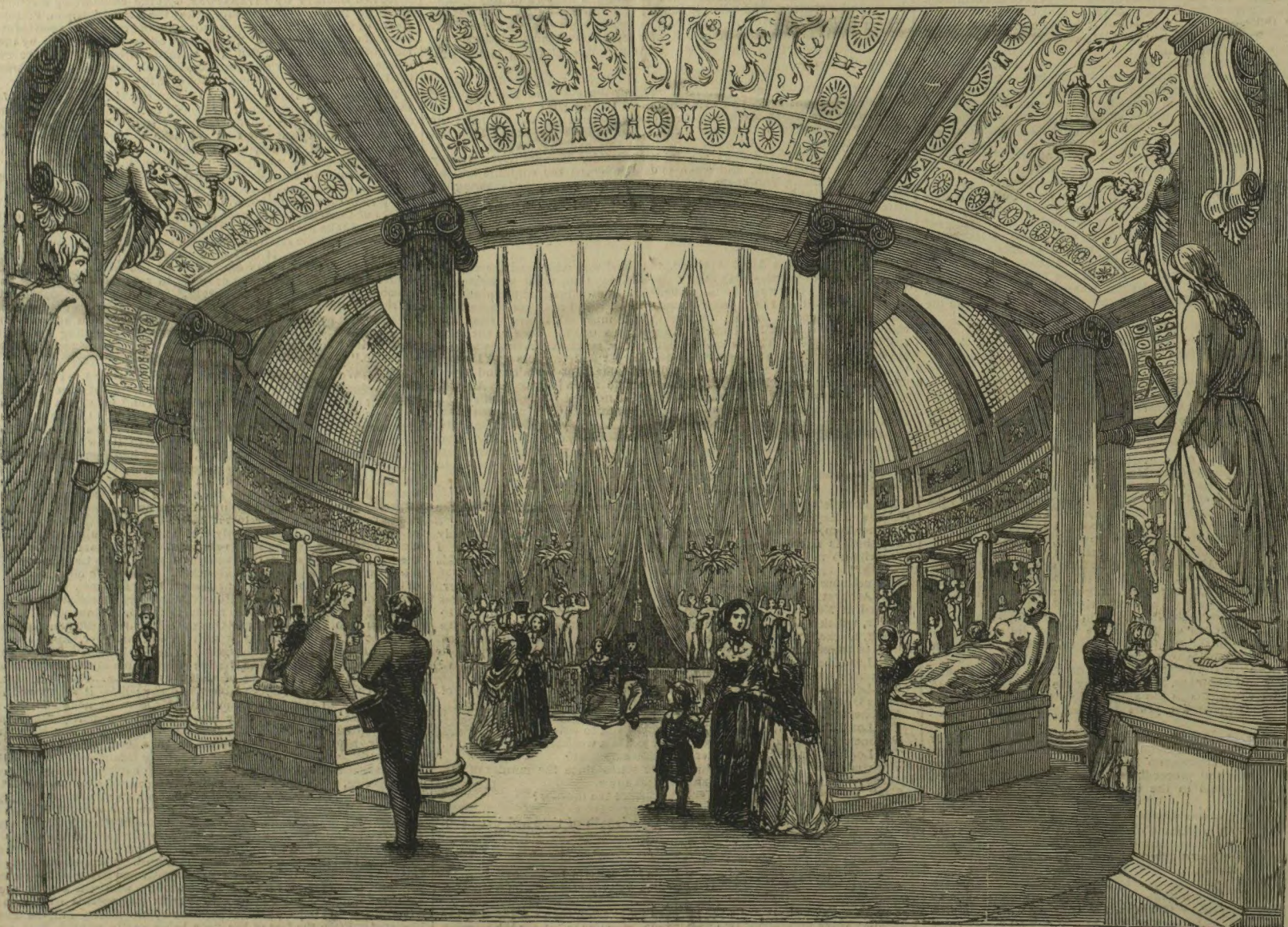
It is now nearly sixteen years since this vast establishment was first opened for exhibition; and, during that period it has been visited by more than a million of persons. Circumstances, much to be regretted, prevented it being opened originally in a complete state; and when the property changed hands in 1835, some alterations were made which did not elevate its character as a place of public amusement. Its attraction, consequently, declined, until it appeared probable that this magnificent edifice would be taken down, and private dwelling-houses erected on its site. At this juncture, the property was purchased by its present spirited owner, who considered it possible that, with judicious alterations, improvements, and additions, the Colosseum might be altogether restored to public favour. In this hope, he consulted Mr. W. Bradwell, whose taste and skill in decorative art and scenic effects are well known; and this gentleman having designed plans for remodelling and renovating the entire establishment, they have been executed solely under his direction, by the most eminent artists. It is, at present, arranged that the whole will be opened for exhibition early in the ensuing week. In the meantime, we shall introduce to our readers two of the principal novelties:—The Mountain Scenery, or Model, in the rear of the main, polygonal, building; and the new Sculpture Hall in its basement.

The first illustration shows a portion of the Exterior of the Chalet, or Swiss Cottage, with the Mer de Glace, and the snow-clad peak of Mont

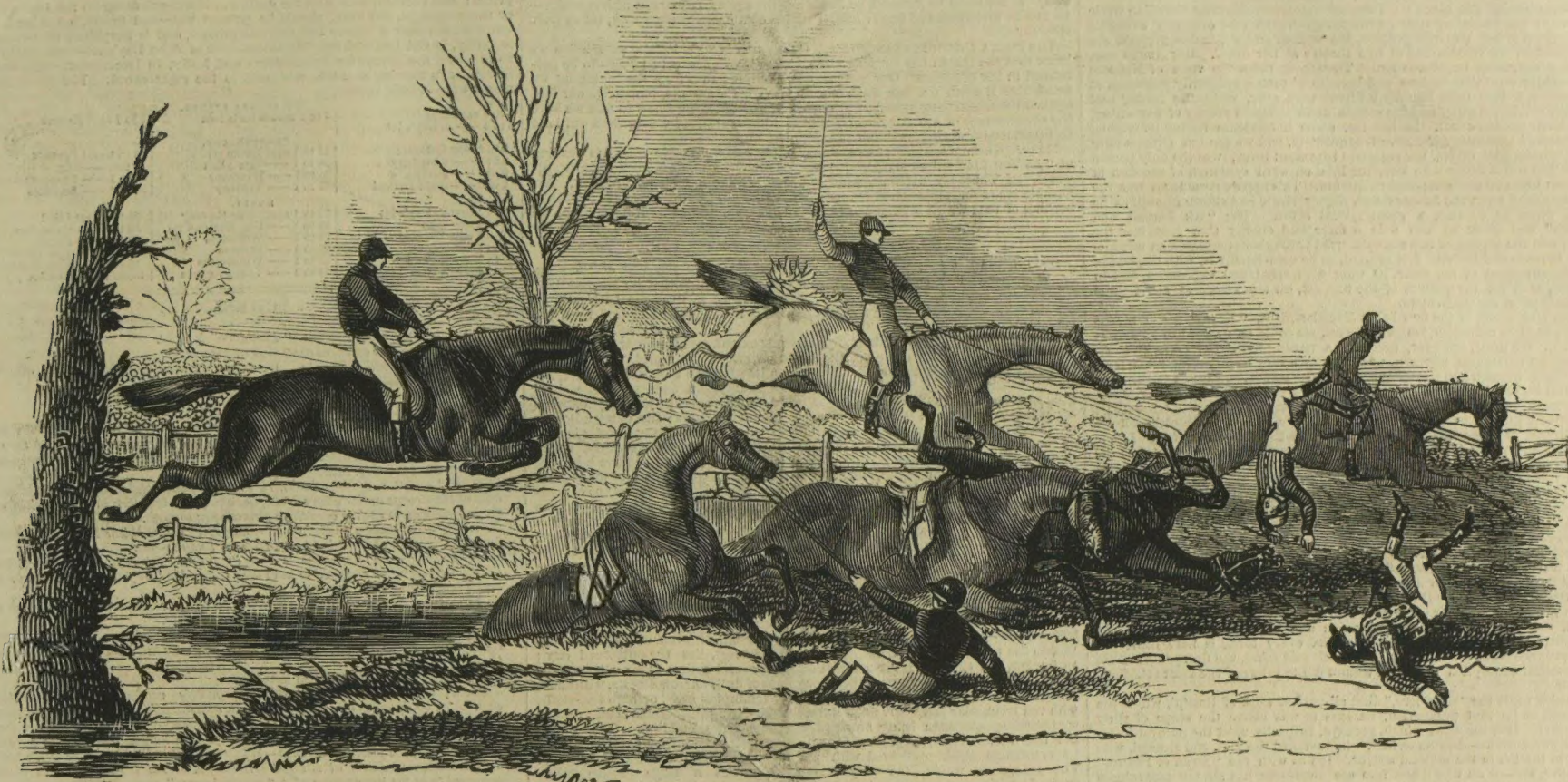
Blanc; whilst the Mountain Torrent, on the left, leaping over the nearest rocks, comes roaring down the precipices; and after forming a small lake in front of the cottage windows, overflows its stony basin, and, with a second fall disappears in the gulf below. This is, unquestionably, the finest specimen of Model Scenery executed in this country, either as regards extent, or characteristic sublimity: its mountain-passes, aiguilles, and icy peaks, are admirably executed. "Mont Blanc," says a popular writer, "exhibits all the grandeur of the Alps on a small scale. High tapering pyramids, covered with eternal snow; extensive fields of ice, split to a great depth with wide cracks; glaciers of green colour descending from its sides, between bare dark-coloured perpendicular rocks, and skirted by forests of fir; and grottoes formed in the masses of eternal ice, in addition to all the other varieties of mountain scenery, attract great numbers of scientific travellers." And these grand features are presented, with extraordinary success, in the ingenious work before us, by the artist, Mr. Danson.

Our second scene shows the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, an entirely new building, designed and erected by Mr. Bradwell. Those who remember what this apartment was as the Saloon of Arts, cannot fail to be struck with its complete transformation. In lieu of the calico draperies, which had the appearance of a large tent, temporarily fitted up, the visitor now beholds a lofty dome of several thousand feet of richly-cut glass, springing from an entablature and cornice supported by numerous columns.

The frieze is enriched with the whole of the Panathenaic procession from the Elgin marbles, and is continued without interruption throughout the entire circumference of the hall, above which are 20 fresco paintings of allegorical subjects on panels; the mouldings, cornices, capitals of columns, and enrichments, being all in gold; modelled by Mr. Henning, jun.; painted by Mr. Absalom. Beyond the circle of columns is another of as many pilasters, dividing and supporting arched recesses, in each of which, as well as between the columns, are placed works of art from the chisels of some of the most eminent foreign and British sculptors. In the centre of the building is the circular framework inclosing the staircase leading to the Panorama; this hung with a classically-disposed drapery, from the summit of the arched dome to the floor concealing the stairs, and harmonising with the prevailing tints of the architectural decorations. Around this are seats covered with rich Utrecht velvet, raised on a dais, and divided by groups of Cupid and Psyche supporting candelabras in the form of palm-trees; the figures white, and the draperies, leaves, plumes, &c., heightened with gold. Various other figures support branches for lights around the outer circle; and the whole, whether viewed by daylight, or illuminated in the evening, is a fascinating coup d'œil. The figures, we should add, are tastefully modelled by Mr. Henning, jun. From this Hall the public will have, as formerly, the choice of two modes of ascent to the first gallery, to view the Panorama; either by the spiral staircase, just mentioned, or by the Ascending Room, which is



THE COLOSSEUM: THE GLYPTOTHECA, OR MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE.



THE HARROW STEEPLE CHASE.—THE FALL AT THE BROOK.

handsomely decorated in the Elizabethan style, and lit by a stained glass ceiling.

We purposely abstain from detailing the further improvements at this fairy region of art; as they will be extensively illustrated in our Journal of next week. Meanwhile, we may state, generally, that the Conservatories have been entirely refitted and decorated; in the Exterior Promenade have been placed some exquisite models of classic ruins; and a Grotto of extraordinary extent and splendour has been constructed. The Grand Picture of London has been nearly repainted by Mr. E. T. Parris; and there has been added a New Panorama of London by Night.

The eastern entrance, in Albany-street, is entirely new.

We shall only, at present, remark that the outlay has been unsparing; and we trust the public patronage will be in proportion; for under its new aspect, the Colosseum will present a most elegant succession of intellectual gratification for many months to come.

SCENES FROM THE HARROW STEEPLE-CHASES.

Of this spirited match, the closing one of the season, we gave the results in our journal of last week. We now annex two scenes—one from the first race, and its companion print from the second. The day's sport, for quantity and quality, has never been excelled in the vicinity of London; and, from the large sum collected at the gates (upwards of £150) we may fully anticipate some first-rate doings next year.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT GRAND MILITARY HURDLE RACE.

It was recently determined by the military stationed at Albany Barracks, at the Isle of Wight, to have a grand hurdle race on the Isle of Wight race-course. Thursday week was the day appointed for the race, and long before the hour of one had arrived, a large and distinguished party of the military, and the nobility, and the *élite* of the island, had assembled on the grounds: several gay equipages, with numerous cars and island vehicles, each filled with company, were drawn up in a line with the grand stand. The numerous dépôts, stationed at Park-hurst, were present, who appeared to have a holiday treat; amongst which, most conspicuous, was that of the gallant 42nd, in their Highland costume, the whole affording a rich treat to the visitor.

The following was the programme:—

Garrison Handicap Hurdle Race. A sweepstakes of five sovs. each, with fifty added. Heats.

Lord A. Russell's b. g. Leatherstocking, 11st. 7lb.	(Owner)	1	4	4
Lieut. Ramsay's gr. g. Cigar, 11st. 7lb.	.. (Owner)	4	3	2
Lieut. Longfield's b. g. Irishman, 12st. 4lb.	.. (Owner)	3	1	1
Lieut. Sutton's b. g. Mammoth, 11st. 10lb.	.. (Owner)	2	2	3

The following started, but were not placed—Kilbuckie, Harlequin, Shamrock, Jenny Jones, Lass o' Gowrie, and Judy.

REMARKS.—First Heat.—Eight horses started. Kilbuckie went away, taking the lead up to the first hurdle, which he refused. Harlequin swerved here, threw his rider, and never was able to recover his place in the race. The whole of the rest kept well together up to the fourth hurdle, when Leatherstocking went ahead and won cleverly; Mammoth 2nd, Irishman 3rd, and Cigar 4th, Kilbuckie, Harlequin, and Jenny Jones, being distanced.

Second Heat.—Five horses started. Cigar took the lead, keeping it up to the third hurdle, the other horses running so close together. Here Irishman took up the running, hard pressed by Mammoth, and won by half a length—Mammoth, 2nd; Cigar, 3rd; Leatherstocking, 4th. Shamrock, in passing the fourth hurdle, in recovering himself threw his rider. This heat was admirably contested, the horses taking the hurdle together, and a "table-cloth" might have covered the whole five.

Third Heat.—Cigar again led at a great pace up almost to the last hurdle, the other horses well up; all jumped the last hurdle together, when, after a severe struggle, Irishman won by a length.

Handicap for the beaten horses.

Kilbuckie, 11st. 9lb.	.. .. .	1
Harlequin, 11st. 9lb.	.. .. .	2
Shamrock, 10st. 7lb.	.. .. .	3
Jenny Jones, 10st.	.. .. .	4

REMARKS.—Jenny Jones led, Harlequin held hard, allowing the rest to get some distance a head—Kilbuckie took the lead at the first hurdle, and kept it throughout. Harlequin made capital play at the run in, running a good second—Shamrock third and Jenny a good fourth.

Between the races much sport was afforded to the company by some foot races amongst the men of the depot battalions for prizes given by the officers, and which served to pass the intervening time.

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-years-old colts, 8st 10lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. One mile. (12 Subscribers.)

Mr. Wreford's Worthless, by Camel,	.. .. .	(J. Day, jun.)	1
Mr. Treen's Bastion	.. .. .	.. (Sly)	2
Mr. W. Etwall's c. by Ellis, out of Mopsa	.. .. .	.. (G. Edwards)	3

The Weston Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10ft. with 25 added, for two-years-old colts, 8st 9lb; fillies and geldings 8st 4lb. Straight half mile. (13 Subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice	.. .. .	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Treen's Astonishment (allowed 5lb.)	.. .. .	.. (Sly)	2

5 to 2 on Miss Alice. Won by a head. Madcap third.

Match, 100 h. ft.—Mr. Treen's Chemisette, 2 yrs, 4st 4lb, received forfeit from Mr. Sloan's Red Rose, 5 yrs, 9st 2lb.

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and only 5 if declared, with 100 added: 2 miles and a dis.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb.	.. .. .	(Abdale)	1
Mr. King's Young Lochinvar, 5 yrs, 7st.	.. .. .	.. (Pettit)	2
Lord G. Bentinck's Pug, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb.	.. .. .	.. (Kitchener)	3

The County Members' Plate of 50 sovs., one mile and a-half, was won in two heats by Mr. Gregory's Barricade, 4 yrs (Nat), beating Seaport, 4 yrs (Wakefield), Spring Bock, 4 yrs (Francis), Jane, 4 yrs (Sly), and Foxwhelps, 3 yrs (Hutchinson), in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

The Amateur Handicap of 10 sovs. each.

Capt. Boyd's The Conqueror, 6 yrs 10st. 11lb. walked over.

Match, 100 sovs. h. ft.—Mr. Okedon's Jellalabad, aged, 12st. (Treen), beat Mr Goldstone's Tiny, 10st. (John Day, jun.) by 100 yards. 6 to 4 on Tiny.

The City Cup of 100 sovs added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Plenitude, 3 yrs. 6st. 6lb.	.. .. .	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Dixon's Glendower, 5 yrs. 8st. 4lb.	.. .. .	.. (Dixon)	2

The Dyrham Park Stakes, of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Wreford's Worthless	.. .. .	(John Day, jun.)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Ellis	.. .. .	.. (Nat)	2

The Bath Handicap, of 20 sovs each.

Sir S. Spry's Subdner	.. .. .	.. (Nat)	1
Mr. Kingston's Sparsholt	.. .. .	.. (A. Day)	2

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Welter Gold Cup of £60, gent. riders, two miles, was won by Mr. D Pack's Rival (Mr. J. Cookson) beating Mr. G. J. Caley's Beauclerk, aged, Mr Johnson's Rufus, Hotspur, Ellen, and several others, after a fine race with two by a length.

The Scurry Stakes of one sov each, 12st each, gent. riders, one mile, was won by Mr. Cookson's Rufus (Mr. Gregson) beating eight others in a canter.

A NOVEL GAME OF WHIST.—A game of whist is about to be played by means of the electric telegraph. One of the players will take his position at Southampton, and his partner at Vauxhall; their adversaries to be, one at Gosport, and the other at Bishopstoke.

A letter from Florence, dated April 8, says "Julie, Countess de Survilliers, widow of Joseph Buonaparte, and formerly Queen of Spain, died here yesterday of a fit of apoplexy. She had long been in a state of ill-health. She was much beloved in this city, and her death will be felt by the poor, to whom she was very charitable."

Messrs. Chalon, Stanfield, Leslie, Christall, Stump, and Ward, have left in the packet-ship *Victoria*, for New York, it is understood, to paint the Hall of Congress of the United States. There was a large number of people to see them off. They left on Sunday last.

There died lately in the neighbourhood of Four Mile-Water, (Ireland), a Mrs. Sweeney, aged 129 years. The deceased was born in the year 1716, the second year of the reign of George the First, and consequently lived through the reigns of five monarchs.

The *Courrier du Havre* mentions that the French Government intended to seize on the Sooloo Islands, situate between Borneo and Mindanao, and to form in them an establishment similar to that of the Marquesas and Tahiti.



THE HARROW STEEPLE CHASE.—THE LAST BROOK.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"La Sonnambula" was given on Tuesday night, and Madame Castellan made her *rebut* in this charming opera, confirming, though still evidently suffering from the effects of her late indisposition, the sudden and brilliant impression she had produced on the frequenters of this theatre at her *début*. Her *Amina* was, as before, a delightful impersonation. Though at times the voice of Madame Castellan might want that fulness and breadth of tone it ordinarily possesses, at other moments it rose more liquidly brilliant than ever, whilst the feeling and pathos with which she sang, and the simple and unaffected energy of her acting, produced their wonted effect. In her last scene her intense feeling triumphed over fatigue and weakness; she gave it exquisitely, and we can but express once more our wonder that *Elvino*, her supposed repentant lover, was the only person perhaps in the whole house who gave the least outward symptom of emotion at the touching tones of the heart-broken *Amina*. This apparent coldness was the more remarkable, as, in the former scene, Signor Mario had shown himself as he really is, when he chooses, a great lyrical actor. The "Ah *Perché non poss'ederti*" was given by him with a force and energy that electrified the audience; and the singing of this eminent artist throughout possessed an unusual degree of breadth and *timbre*. Not content, as he occasionally is, with displaying the natural sweetness of his voice, he sang with spirit and expression, and in some places, as in the fine quatuor of the first act, his tones towered above those of the remainder of the performers.

We must now speak of the new ballet divertissement, "Kaya," which merits that notice, as to its execution, which last week we could only afford to give to its composition. We must, however, first give a passing notice to its *mise en scene*. The Norwegian mountains appeared undoubtedly a very unpromising locale for a ballet, in which warmth and cheerfulness of colouring are, we think, indispensable materials for effect; but all fears in this respect proved unfounded, for whilst the character of scenery of so cold a climate has been most faithfully adhered to, a brilliancy of light has been thrown over the whole, which, combined with the crimson dresses of the peasants, has a bright and gladdening effect. Lucile Grahn in this divertissement appears under a totally different aspect to that she bears in the poetical and dreamy ballet of "Eoline." The character of the merry coquette village-beauty bears no more affinity to that of the fated Dryad, than the Norwegian dances, the "Pas desca sens," the new and exhilarating waltz with Perrot, do to the "Mazurka d'estase" and the other *pas* in "Eoline." Mdlle. Grahn has shown that she can excel in both. The grand feature in this ballet, however, is such as to eclipse all the rest—it is the "Pas des Moissonneurs" of the thirty-six Viennoise. This dance is not only, as regards the little performers, a marvel of precision and all graceful agility, but the grouping, the attitudes, and the colouring, show a degree of artistic skill and knowledge of effect which do the highest credit to the genius of Madame Weiss. We would defy any one, however stoical, however indifferent to this kind of amusement, or however prejudiced, not to be surprised into admiration and pleasure by the movements and groupings of these little sprites; for whilst every thing is here combined that can produce an effect on the most uncultivated mind, the degree of artistic lore and poetical conception displayed cannot fail to interest the most fastidious and refined.

On Thursday came the "Barbier," that all-perfect work of Rossini, which the Italians hissed on its first production, because it was above the scope of their comprehension. It is the work which, perhaps, bespeaks most the natural inspiration of its two authors—Beaumarchais, who invented the plot, and Rossini, who reflected it to the life in the musical mirror. It was with the "Swan of Pesaro," a work of love, for—as all who know him are aware—he has all the playfulness and the love of mischief and satire of the French genius, without his latent undercurrent of evil thought. The "Barbier," being interpreted by the four first virtuosos of the day—accompanied by all the principal novelties of the week, with the addition of a Tarantella, to display Grahn's versatility—Thursday night was naturally a succession of ovations to genius, in which an audience assembled from far and near warmly enacted their part.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Ravel has become a complete favourite with the frequenters of the St. James's Theatre, and he attracts crowded and fashionable audiences every night he plays. He is a very finished and delightful performer, playing with perfect ease, and a complete master of the business of the stage. The absence of anything like straining after a point, renders his acting the more effective. A re-engagement has also been entered into with Mdlle. Plessy; and the audience have now the pleasure of seeing both these artists on the same evening. Molière's comedy, "Le Tartuffe," was brought out on Wednesday evening, to a very full house. Mdlle. Plessy enacting *Elmire*; M. Cartigny, *Orgon*; and M. Ondinot, *Tartuffe*. We need scarcely say that the parts were excellently filled, and the entire performance warmly applauded: indeed, the notices of this theatre can be but repetitions of the same praise over and over again. We almost wish Mr. Mitchell would give us something to find fault with: it would be really refreshing to do so.

LYCEUM.

A one-act drama, called "The Drunkard's Glass," was produced here on Monday evening, but disappeared from the bills on Thursday. This want of success, however, we attribute rather to the piece being of a different class to those the audience are accustomed to look for at this house, than any inefficiency in its construction or dialogue. The sentiment of dissipated bricklayers—who were the chief characters in the play—has little in it to interest either the boxes or pit, although they are eventually restored to teetotalism and matrimonial comforts; and a Monday night gallery is usually more disposed to applaud merriment than morality. It was very well played by all engaged in its representation; more especially by Mr. Emery (a rising favourite and actor), Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Wigan.

PRINCESS.

The reputation of Miss Cushman appears to increase with every succeeding character in which she appears; and we may rank her *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," as one of her best performances, if not her very best. Nor is it going too far to state that no actress, since Miss Fanny Kemble, has rendered the part in so admirable a manner: indeed, if the emotion and genuine applause of the audience be taken as a proof of the excellence of the actress, we must class the acting of Miss Cushman at least on a level with that of Miss Kemble. The play was, also, performed throughout with more general care than has been evident in some of the preceding productions. A miserable adaptation of a French piece—we think one of Bouffé's—called "Boquillon, à la Recherche d'un Père," was brought out at the end of the week, under the title of "Who's the Papa," and signally condemned, notwithstanding which it was put forward for a second night's representation, but has now, we hope, been perfectly knocked on the head. We are convinced that the lessee will, ere long, feel the consequences of bringing out trashy pieces of this description, instead of paying authors of repute liberally, to write for the theatre. It is the most mistaken policy that a management can adopt, to screw down the remuneration of the dramatists, albeit there are numbers of hungry under-working playwrights at its command, to whom the disposal of a farce, for a few shillings, may be an unwonted piece of fortune.

A benefit took place on Monday evening, as we understand, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, when the band disappeared in the middle of the performances, and left them to get on as they could, in consequence of not being paid; subsequently coming back again, upon which the anger of the audience broke forth in no very measured manner. We trust this may be the last occurrence of the kind, the reputation of the profession having been most seriously injured of late by these anything-but-respectable demonstrations. The same fevered thirst for self-glorification which leads a comedian to put up his bill for a benefit of this kind, induces a manager to open a theatre in that rash spirit of dramatic speculation which has of late become so prevalent. A half-appointed theatre is taken, or one with no appointments at all; a company is scraped up, chiefly consisting of those fourth and fifth-rate performers, whose lack of talent in the mistaken line they have chosen causes them to be perpetually in the market; pieces of a miserable class are rendered still more dreary by the inefficiency of the actors: a small fraction of the audience is taken from the better-conducted theatres; and, after lingering, struggling, gasping for a few weeks, salaries become scarce, the leading performers withdraw their services, and the speculation ends in disgrace and utter poverty. Yet, with this ruin staring in the face, the chances are that before a few weeks are over another "lessee" rushes in, and the same pitiable career again commences, to be stopped by the same results. The profession may rest assured that, whilst our warmest support will always be given to every theatrical enterprise we may think deserving of encouragement, however humble, so long as well-directed industry or intelligence is shown in its management; yet, on the other hand, we shall be equally ready to crush these wild speculations at their onset: indeed, by nipping them in the bud, we opine that we shall be doing the greatest kindness to all parties concerned.

There has been a rumour in theatrical circles that Mr. Macready is in treaty for Covent Garden, with the intention of opening it in the autumn. We hope this may be true, inasmuch as it will not only allow Mr. Macready to put forth those exertions for the welfare of the legitimate drama which have always distinguished his management, but will also put bread in the mouths of several hundred people.

THE "EXCLUSIVES" COSTUME BALL.

One of the most brilliant *réunions* of the season took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, when the members of the above-mentioned ball gave a very splendid entertainment to nearly three hundred of their friends, it being their first meeting. The regulations as to costume were sufficiently stringent to ensure an effective assemblage; and about eleven o'clock, by which time all the company had arrived, the *coup d'œil*, from the royal box, was magnificent. Not less imposing was the view of the supper room, with its long lines of waving plumes and sparkling *moyen âge* costumes, rendered more striking by the brilliant manner in which it was illuminated. The refreshments and wines, generally, were of first-rate order; and a programme of twenty-seven dances was gone through with unabated spirit to the end. Mr. Barnard had the direction of the band, and deserves every praise for his excellent selection of music, which comprised the Peri, Esmeralda, and Chatsworth Quadrilles; the Annen, Redowa, and Heltzer Sin Polkas, the Cellarins, the Post Horn Galop, with many other popular compositions.

MUSIC.

MISS CANEY'S SECOND SOIRÉE MUSICALE.

This *soirée* was fully and fashionably attended, and afforded universal satisfaction, both from the taste evinced in the selection of the programme, and the clever manner in which the various *morceaux* were executed by their several performers. John Parry, as usual, was the lion of the night. We have not space to give the detail.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

ROSSINI.—This great composer is flirting, it would seem, with public expectation. If his score be finished, he needs not the dreary rehearsals of Meyerbeer—he can be understood at once; and, if he have an opera really ready, let us have it forthwith.

THE POLKA DISCOUNTED BY MAJESTY.—It is with infinite satisfaction we learn that the Queen has forbidden the barbarous dance called *Polka* to be performed in her presence. Our readers will recollect that from the beginning we denounced it as an outrage upon good taste; we were the first to set our face against the monstrous, graceless absurdity; and glad are we now to find we have the countenance of our fair Sovereign to (we hope) banish for ever from our land this infamous distortion of "fair proportioned limbs."

MR. C. KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. Kemble gave his reading of "As You Like It," at Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, on Thursday evening, which altogether was a melancholy affair. Mr. Kemble is not an impassioned reader; but the best reader in the world can make nothing of that which is intended to be personal and colloquial drama.

PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

Mr. Burford has just painted a very interesting view of the City of Nanking, and the surrounding country, which was opened for exhibition on Monday last. The picture occupies the large circle, and far more picturesque than may be expected by those who frame their notions of "the Celestial Empire" from the landscapes of our tea-table.

Nanking is particularly striking, from its vast extent, and the great beauty of its situation, on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world. The present view is taken from a considerable elevation on its southern side, commanding the whole interior, and a vast extent of the circumjacent country. The principal feature in the foreground, southward, represents a meeting between our plenipotentiary and the Chinese Imperial Commissioners; this being a licence of the artists to present portraits of the negotiating parties, and pictures of the costume and customs of the Chinese people. They are grouped at the foot of a hill, which is crowned with a devotional temple; then, we have a knot of Chinese gamblers and police, Tartar cavalry; portraits of the Governor of Nanking, and the chief priest of the porcelain tower, besides the authorities above mentioned; the Mandarins are looking somewhat suspiciously at the new comers. The scene supplies incident in the picture, but is, by no means, its most attractive portion. The eye soon turns northward, and recognises an old acquaintance, in the long-famed and beautiful nine-storied porcelain Pagoda, the most prominent object in the foreground: in its details it differs much from our penny-magazine pictures of this "wonder of the world," which is some sixty feet loftier than our London Monument, and cost more than half a million sterling. Beyond the suburb in which the Pagoda stands, is the wide canal, which partly surrounds the city, crossed by several bridges, of curious construction, and enlivened by native craft of various forms. Within the walls, varying in height from 35 to 90 feet, lies the outspread city; on the left, the Chinese portion stretches, for several miles, along the western wall; the low, even ground, presenting long lines of dull, narrow streets, with dense masses of houses, broken here and there by a triumphal arch, or high flag-staffs, with red triangular streamers; and intersected by two considerable canals; every commanding eminence being crowned by some large building. On the right lies the Tartar town, a portion of which, and the boundary wall, is hidden by eminences thickly covered with plantations of bamboo and underwood. The valley in which the city stands resembles a large garden interspersed with shrubberies, in which trees and plants of all climates flourish within a few yards of each other. The surface, in general, is picturesquely undulating, with occasionally abrupt ridges; whilst, on all sides, the view is bounded by graceful hills, and mountains of singular forms, and great diversity of colour. We must not, however, forget, in the distance, beyond the northern angle of the wall, the splendid river, the Yang-tze-Keang, on which is seen part of the British fleet at anchor.

As this picture has been painted from drawings taken on the spot, and the artist has received much valuable information during its progress, from several officers of the expedition—this is, perhaps, the first accurate view in the interior of China, on a large scale, that the British public have had an opportunity of seeing: the scene has, therefore, much of the interest of a *terra incognita*. It is carefully painted throughout: the *payage* is surprisingly minute, and the distance admirably managed. Altogether, it is a most sterling addition to the attractions of this sight season.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When Spring bursts forth in blossoms through the vale,
And her wild music triumphs on the gale.

When the year is in its childhood, fresh and fair, and the lusty chorus of the chase has given place to the song of the nightingale, woodcraft rests still from its pleasant labour, and there is peace, for a space, in the moving business of flood and field. We have fallen upon the ambrosial time; the festival of birds and blossoms; the temporary blight of rural pastimes and recreations. From Easter to Whitsonide racing is the only national sport in high season, for, as yet, the gallant galleys of the summer marine float "few and far between;" and the grim saturnalia of the steeple-chase have been brought to an end. The current week was not prolific of sport of any kind, still less of events of account. The Bath Meeting occupied two days at its commencement, and was, through grace of sunshine and sweet air, a most grateful tryst. It was chiefly remarkable as a continuation of the unprecedented good fortune which has marked the career of Mr. Wreford's three-year-olds this year. One of them won, as we recorded last week, all the leading three-year-old stakes of the Newmarket Craven Meeting; and another did the same at Bath; his colt Worthless (What's in a name?) having carried off the Produce Sweepstakes on Tuesday, and the Dyham Stakes on Wednesday. Before taking leave of Lansdown it may not be amiss to make note of a Derby nomination that is, as yet, unknown to market fame. Plenitude, a son of Bay Middleton, won the Cup—a two miles and a half course—in a field by no means to be despised; and, although his weight was but 6st. 6lb., he ought not to be lost sight of. The fashion in which the Goodwood young stock can get a distance is extraordinary: the high courage of its running commands for it a first place among the studs of the day. Plenitude ran once at two years old, and was not placed. Worthless is also in the Derby: he ran for the Champagne, at Doncaster, but without getting a place.

Meagre, however, as the first six days were of sport, they have been overflowing with anticipations of what shall come of their successors. The first Spring Meeting, which commences on Monday, will be the most interesting anniversary of that generally important week that Newmarket has known for many years. It is brimful of events, in which all the great trainers and private stables have stock engaged—and the issue of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas will—there is good reason to believe—produce such a sensation in the betting circles, as the production of a contrivance which should supersede railroads would on the Stock Exchange. Inasmuch as hope is more excellent than expectation consummated, so far shall the contingencies of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes be more pregnant with excitement, more replete with permanent interest, than the result of the Derby. What a galvanic battery it will open on the ring! The promise of sport for the mature season grows more brilliant with every number of the calendar. In that which was published on Wednesday last, the number of entries for the Goodwood Cup and the Emperor of Russia's truly Imperial Plate, at Ascot, were given: forty-eight for the former, twenty-six for the latter; including all the best horses in the world! Besides these there were matches for five hundred a side, and such like indications of the position of the turf in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a fitting finale to a week, so rife with good things for the dwellers in the south, more especially for the metropolitans—on its last day one of the most memorable sailing matches ever contested on the Thames, will come off: that for the Belvidere Cup, by the yachts of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. For this event such a fleet of twenty-five ton cutters is entered as never yet swam in salt water: a glorious levee for the Queen of Rivers.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The flatness of business this afternoon surprised everybody—a full and late attendance, commissions without number, only five weeks from the Epsom week, and yet little or nothing done. Our report, therefore, must in a great measure treat of the changes produced by offers to lay against and back horses, the actual transactions having been few in number. The great "pots" for the Chester Cup were Cataract, Obscurity, Ould Ireland, and Ratan, the odds returned were the very highest obtainable at the close; no others were in force. The "lions" for the Derby were Weatherbit (in immense favour), Pam, and Kedge; Old England also came into play, and a point more than the odds quoted against the two favourites, Newsmonger, Clear-the-Way, and Pantasa, would have been taken. The Oaks: Lancashire Witch, reported to have broken down, went to 16 to 1—50 to 1 was offered the day before.

4 to 1 agst Worthless	SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.	7 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)
6 to 1 — St. Lawrence	6 to 1 agst Sister to Devil—among-the-Tailors	8 to 1 — Pug
6 to 5 agst Idas (t)	TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.	5 to 1 agst Worthless
7 to 4 — J. Day's lot (t)	5 to 1 agst Kedge (t)	
5 to 1 agst Cataract	CHESTER CUP.	
8 to 1 — Obscurity	17 to 1 agst The Era	25 to 1 agst Trueboy
9 to 1 — Ould Ireland (t)	20 to 1 — Portrait	25 to 1 — Winsour
10 to 1 — Semiseria	25 to 1 — Ratan	30 to 1 — Pug
4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	DERBY.	
5 to 1 — Idas	15 to 1 agst Pam (t)	25 to 1 agst Old England
8 to 1 — Alarm	20 to 1 — Newsmonger	25 to 1 — Winchelsea
12 to 1 — Weatherbit	20 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	40 to 1 — Doleful
16 to 1 — Kedge (t)	25 to 1 — Pantasa	50 to 1 — Worthless
14 to 1 agst Longitude	OAKS.	
16 to 1 — Lancashire Witch	16 to 1 agst Sister to Devil—among-the-Tailors	25 to 1 agst Sister to Devil—among-the-Tailors

THURSDAY.—The room was thinly attended, and betting only indifferently brisk. The Chester Cup horses were pretty steady, at the previous averages, with the exception of Ratan and Fitz-Allen, who were backed heavily, at improved prices; and Portrait, who is on the decline. Not much doing on the Derby: two or three changes, however, should be pointed out—and firstly, on Alarm, who has not been seen of late on the exercise ground, and is suspected to be amiss; secondly, in Old England and Worthless—two of John Day's lot—both backed at 25 to 1, and the former for large sums; and lastly, in Ironmaster, who, *malgré* Sweetmeat's running at Bath, was sent to the right about. The other movements were of little moment.

6 to 5 agst Idas (t)	2000 GUINEA STAKES.	5 to 1 agst Kedge
6 to 4 — J. Day's lot	4 to 1 agst Winchelsea	
5 to 1 agst Cataract	CHESTER CUP.	25 to 1 agst Portrait
8 to 1 — Obscurity	25 to 1 agst Ratan (t)	30 to 1 — Pug
9 to 1 — Semiseria	25 to 1 — Fitz Allen	30 to 1 — Yreoman ac Knuc
9 to 1 — Ould Ireland	25 to 1 — Winsour	50 to 1 — Aristides
4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 — Trueboy	
5 to 1 — Idas	DERBY.	
11 to 1 — Weatherbit	22 to 1 agst Clear-the-way (t)	50 to 1 agst Libel
14 to 1 — Pam	25 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Columbus
14 to 1 — Kedge	25 to 1 — Worthless	50 to 1 — Suttle
12 to 1 — Alarm	27 to 1 — Pantasa	65 to 1 — Fitz Allen
	35 to 1 — Winchelsea	65 to 1 — Iron Master (t)
	40 to 1 — Young Eclipse	100 to 1 — Gwallor (t)

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Philidora" is right.
"H. S."—There is an excellent chess club at Liverpool.
"H. H." Huddersfield.—Thanks. We were not aware that the problem alluded to had ever been published.
"C. Wood," Brighton.—The problem is only suited to very young players.
"H. T." Reading.—For too simple for publication.
"Civis."—Mr. Bryan, the author of the pamphlet entitled "A History of the Match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant," is an American. Copies of the pamphlet may be had at the office of "The Chess Player's Chronicle," 13, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, price 1s. each.
"G. C. W." and "F. M."—s.—There are two public chess clubs in London, one held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill, and the other in Cavendish-square; the subscription to each is only three guineas per annum.
"R. W. S."—Originally published in a magazine called "The British Miscellany," for which inquire at Goode's Chess Divan on Ludgate-hill.
"Oriental Club."—Mr. Cochrane is now in India. His competitor, the celebrated Ghulam Kassim, is reported to have died within the last few months. Your third query is unintelligible.
"A. Y."—Mr. Lewis, the well-known writer on chess, conducted the automaton chess player for some time during its exhibition in London.
"P. O." Wigan.—There must be nearly two thousand games and problems in "The Chess Player's Chronicle." Write to the editor: we have not space to enter upon the subject here.
"C. S." Brighton.—Received with thanks.
"Baltasar."—Hereafter we may probably gratify readers of the higher class of chess-play, by devoting our weekly diagram occasionally to problems of the description mentioned. The two best of this sort we remember at the moment are the following, to which we invite solutions:—In the first, which is taken from a Sanscrit M.S. on chess, the pieces stand thus—White: K at his R's 6th, R at Q R's 5th, Kt at K B's 5th, and Pawn at K's 4th. Black—K at his R's sq. In this position, supposed to be the termination of a "marked pawn" game, White engages to mate with the Pawn in four moves. In the second, which is by Mauro, of Calabria, place the men as follows: White, K at his 6th, Kt at Q K's 5th, Kt at K's 6th; Pawns, at K B's 6th, K's 5th, K's 7th, and Q's 6th. Black, K at his sq, R at K R's sq, R at Q B's sq, and B at Q R's 8th. Here, White undertakes to mate with the Pawn now standing on his K's 5th, in five moves. Great care must be taken to place the pieces correctly.
"J. S." Liverpool.—Surely before attempting to teach others chess, by the construction of problems, it would be well for you to learn the simplest rules of the game. Who ever heard of such a move as Kt takes P en-passant?
"S. M. S." Bayswater.—We have to minister to many capacities, and very difficult problems are not suitable to very young players.
"A. H." Pimlico.—The move is allowed.
"T. R." Walworth.—Next week.

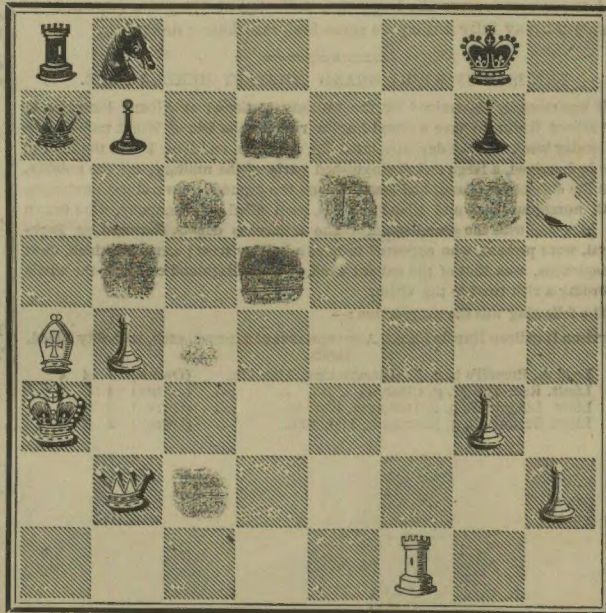
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 68.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	R takes R
2. Q to her Kt 4th (ch)	Kt takes Q
3. P takes Kt (ch)	K to R 3rd
4. P one (ch)	K to R 4th
5. K to R's 3rd and mates with the Pawn next move.	

PROBLEM, No. 69.

By W. B., Esq.

White plays first, and mates in six moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 9.

Just played at the St. George's Chess Club between Mr. Tuckett and Mr. T. H.—n.

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. T. H.)	(BLACK Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. T. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. K P one	Q B to K Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. Q to her B sq	K Kt to R 4th
3. K B to B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Kt to R 7th	R to K sq
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	16. Q B takes K R P	Q B P two
5. Q Kt P two	B takes P	17. Q B to Kt 5th	Q to her 2nd
6. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	18. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	
7. K Kt to his 5th	Castles		
8. K B P two	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	19. B takes Kt	P takes Kt
9. K to R sq	P takes P	20. P takes P	Q to K R 4th
10. Q P two	K R P one (a)	21. Q to K R 6th	B to K Kt 5th
11. Q B takes P	Q Kt to R 4th	22. B checks	K to R sq
12. B to Q 3rd	Q P two (b)		

And Black mates in two moves.

(a) Feebly played. Q P two would have been much more to the purpose.
(b) It would have been bad play to take the Kt.
(c) This and the succeeding moves to the end of the game are very ably played on Black's side.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

By an unlucky mischance, our reporter did not receive his admission card for this meeting in time to avail himself of it, and we are unable, therefore, to furnish the particulars promised. From a gentleman present, we learn that a large party, consisting of members belonging to the Club, and visitors distinguished in literature, in science, and art, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the able presidency of A. Mongredien, Esq., of Liverpool. A succession of brilliant speeches, interspersed with witty converse, and some admirable singing, by the magnificent basso, Herr Staudigl, served to prolong the festivities to a late hour, when the party broke up, each delighted with his entertainment, and all cordially concurring in the wish most eloquently expressed by the Chairman, in the toast of the night, for "Prosperity and Permanence to the London Chess Club." Amongst the numerous visitors, the names of the following only reached us:—Messrs. Mahony (the inimitable "Father Prout"), C. Wilkins, Tindal Atkinson, H. Staunton, A. Mongredien, Captain Pilleau, Captain Evans, and Herr Staudigl.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE CRUSADER'S FIRST SIGHT OF JERUSALEM.—BY H. WARREN.

The Private View of the Gallery of this Society took place on Saturday last, and on the Monday following the rooms were opened to the public. An alteration has taken place in the internal arrangement of the rooms, by the substitution of small screens for the old partitions, which has had the effect of throwing the whole into a single gallery.

The Exhibition of this year cannot, on the whole, be considered an improvement on its predecessors. Still there are enough of graceful and pleasing drawings to employ a good-natured critic, and we prefer noticing what is good, so as to guide our readers to it, to pointing out faults which are generally apparent enough in themselves. The first which comes under our notice is:—

No. 27. "Judgment of Midas," by John Absolon. This artist possesses some humour, and a graceful pencil, but his manner is thin and poor. In the present drawing he shows his capability of the first, and the meagreness of the last-named quality.

36. "Day-break, 'Rosalind, Celia, and Touchstone, leaving the Palace.' 'As You Like It.'" G. Dodgson. A Sketch, but admirable in tone, a quality characteristic of everything by this artist in the exhibition, accompanied, however, by a certain minuteness of handling unfavourable to breadth of effect.

We give an Engraving of "The Gipsy's Home," (306); another small drawing of Mr. Dodgson, remarkable for its warmth and truth of colour, and excellent *chiaro scuro*.

58. "Flowers." By Mrs. Margetts. A charming sketch.

61. "The Prisoner of Gisors." By E. H. Wehnert. The subject of this drawing is the employment of a captive in one of the dungeons of an ancient Breton castle. He is seated before a rude bas-relief of our Lord's Crucifixion, which he has hewn out of the wall, with a lump of stone as a mallet, and a rusty nail for a chisel. A gleam of light is straying over the work, and the head and shoulders of the artist. The tone is finely ideal; the drawing good; and the manner of painting simple and powerful. It is, in every respect, one of the finest, if not the finest, work in the Gallery. We suspect it to be the latter.

55. "The Crusaders' First Sight of Jerusalem." Mr. Warren has displayed great ability in the grouping and distribution of this



SHEEP-WASHING.—BY E. DUNCAN.

drawing, and there are passages of great power in its execution—such, for example, as the mantle of the kneeling priest on the left hand of the painting; but, generally, there is a want of solidity displayed in it, and the thinness of its character is, perhaps, hardly obviated by the occasional strength shown in its colour and handling.

We furnish engravings of these two fine works.

81. "Ferdinand, Governor-General of the Low Countries, visiting Rubens at Antwerp." Mr. Haghe has produced in the present drawing one of the richest and most brilliant studies of colour we have ever seen upon the walls of a water-colour exposition. The back-ground is an astonishing piece of executional richness, and the heads are, with the exception of that of the wife of the painter, admirably treated. The head of the child, especially (a study after Rubens' own painting), is an exquisite bit of espiègle nature, although it is somewhat too thin in its mode, and rather chill in colour. Throughout, it is carefully drawn and vigorously painted, and is, certainly, the lion of the exhibition, as far as regards colour, although the strong blue of the Governor-General's scarf is slightly too glaring. If Mr. Wehner's drawing be not the



THE GIPSY'S HOME.—BY G. DODGSON.

best upon the walls of the Gallery, Mr. Haghe's certainly is.

77. "Grapes." By Mrs. Margetts. To criticise this lady's fruit and flowers, is to give them uninterrupted praise. Nothing can be more perfect than the bloom and ripeness of the berries on these two clusters.

183. "Le Tombeau du Pêcheur." Jos. J. Jenkins. A very poetically-conceived little drawing, of which we furnish an engraving. The light is admirably managed.

191. "Pilgrims to the Holy Well." F. W. Topham. Full of grace and character, like all the Irish subjects by Mr. Topham in this exhibition, though one might wish for a little more solidity. Still this, and other similar works by the same artist, are admirable for their truth to the nature they delineate, and furnish examples of the perfect subjects for artistic treatment to be found in the Green Island.

212. "Sheep Washing." E. Duncan, of which we furnish an engraving. Decidedly the best landscape in the exhibition—beautifully composed, and coloured with an artist-like knowledge of nature.

272. "Courtship." C. H. Weigall. A graceful episode, gracefully treated. We subjoin an engraving.



FROM "COURTSHIP."—BY C. H. WEIGALL.



THE MILKMAID.—BY JOHN ABSOLON.



LE TOMBEAU DU PECHEUR.—BY JOS. J. JENKINS.

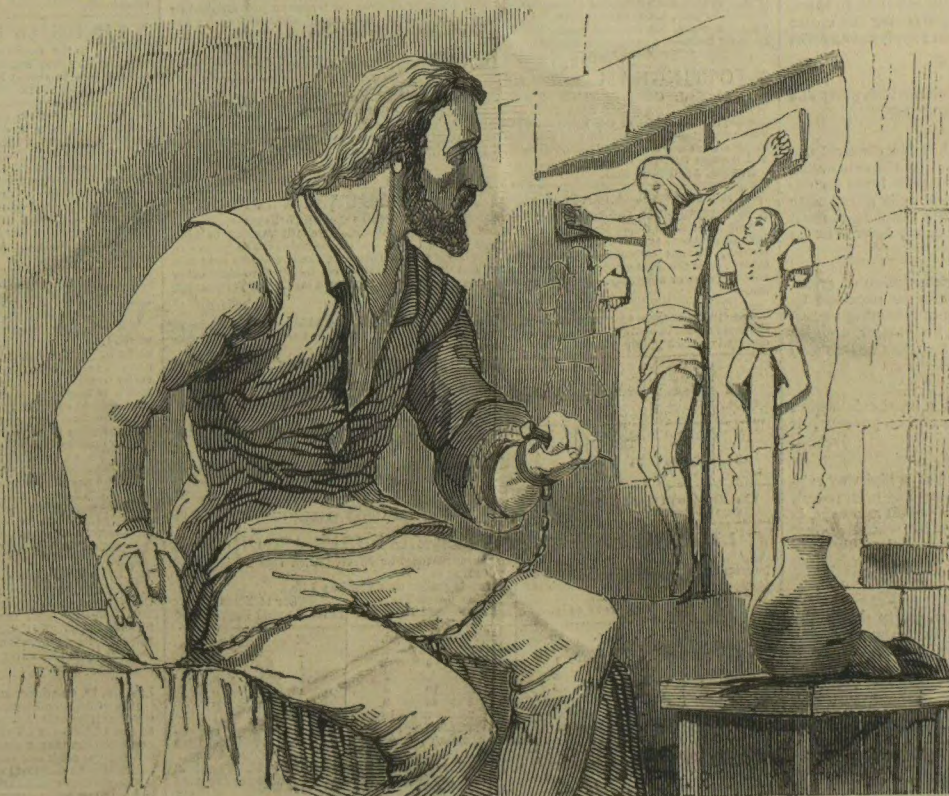
278. "The Milkmaid." John Absolon. This is one of those charming, though slight, studies from genuine English nature, of which Mr. Absolon is a master. His drawing is free and good. We subjoin an engraving.

156. "At Andernach, on the Rhine." Another graceful little sketch, by Mr. Fahey, and a good likeness of the place.

203. "Roses." By Mrs. Margetts. Another admirable contribution (indeed, her best) from the pencil of this talented lady.

244. Mr. Edward Corbould has selected Eugene Sue's last novel for illustration. His subject is the travelling equipage of Dagobert and the gentle twins, who are one of the most exquisite conceptions ever begotten by the pen of the novelist. We are sorry to be compelled to say that Mr. Corbould has rendered them most unsatisfactorily. Indeed, the only parts of the painting to which he appears to have done justice is the moustache of the old soldier, and the landscape back-ground. The head of the horse might also be excepted were it not too statuesque for our ideas of pictorial nature. The colour is clear and brilliant.

Miss Setchell's Miniature of her father (No. 305) is admirable, although we should have preferred meeting her upon similar ground to that which she occupied the first year of her exhibition with this society.



THE PRISONER OF GISORS.—BY E. H. WEHNERT

194. "Shrimpers—the Beach near Winchelsea." E. Duncan. Beautiful for its finish and its composition. The effect of a warm sun on the wet beach is admirably managed, and the figures of the shrimpers, who rise against the sky towards the centre, give a character and significance to the whole.

274. "Summer." H. Jutsum. Painted with freedom and intelligence. The composition is good, and the branches of the trees have a certain moveable appearance that in an age of rigidity is pleasant. This artist should, however, conquer his tendency to strong positive greens.

In this article we have passed over many works which would have had our notice did not want of space limit our remarks. And had we been desirous of exhibiting our critical acuteness by pointing out faults, we should have found ample opportunity of doing so. But we prefer silence to severity. The new society has already been the means of introducing to the public many young artists of great excellence, and more of great promise, and we were glad to see the green ticket with its pleasant epigraph, "sold," attached to so many frames as early as Monday. Indeed, we believe the number of pictures sold this year is greater than on any preceding occasion.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. IX.

She sang of Judah's sun-bright hills,
Of Judah's waving vales;
She sang of all its living rills,
And of its living fountains;
Not that she'd seen its cloudless skies,
Or tried its verdant plains;
Yet ever since her voice could rise,
She'd woo'd them in her strains;
She turn'd her pale face eastward now,
And tunc'd her harp-strings low,
And a red glow came o'er her brow,
Like evening light on snow!

"Oh! when wilt Thou descend in might,
God of the Hebrews' trust!
And sweep our foes from Zion's height,
As whirlwinds sweep the dust?
Despair each feverish bosom fills,
Where hope was wont to dwell;
But one fresh breeze from Judah's hills,
And all would yet be well!
Sighs for neglect, and tears for guilt—
With each petition blend;
Thou'st promised and we know Thou wilt,
But when wilt Thou descend?"

Sweet Jewish maid! thy evening lay
Hath did one's heart to ill;
Yet thoughts an' hopes it stir'd, shall stay
To soothe my spirit still!
A holy lesson I have taught
By these sad notes of thine;
And did I read it as I ought,
A happy life were mine!
If thus to clasp by thought made dear,
Thy daily signs are giv'n,
Oh! why do we who sojourn here,
So seldom sing of Heav'n? R. R. S.

LORD BROUGHAM AND LORD CAMPBELL.

The other night Lord Brougham assured the house that he was not actuated by interested motives in any course he might adopt as to railways, because he had no stock. Lord Campbell observed that he would have been much better pleased had he been informed that the ex-Chancellor had no choler!

THE JESUITS.

At this moment, when all Switzerland is in arms against the Jesuits, the following history of the banishments of this order from different countries will be read with interest:—"The Jesuits were banished from Venice in 1606; from Bohemia, in 1618; from Naples, in 1622; from the Low Countries, in the same year; from India, in 1623; from Portugal, in 1752; from France, in 1764; from Spain, in 1767; and last from Rome, in 1773."

SPRING.

Vale of the Medway! now the vernal ray
Openeth thy blossoms to the admiring view—
No more at eventide may I pursue
The flowery path along thy winding way:
Fated to labour on from day to day
Mid scenes that make the Muses stand aloof—
Where the street echoes to the clattering hoof—
The rattling omnibus, and rumbling dray:
Vale of the Medway! where the lily's bell
Breathes out its perfume to the dewy night,
And, to the song of amorous Philomel,
Upon the waters dance the moonbeams bright;
Ever as Spring returns, will memory dwell
Upon thy beauties with renewed delight!

H. F. L.

A DWARF FAMILY.

The *Ross-shire Advertiser* mentions a dwarf family residing at Kishorn of Applescross, each of whom is of less dimensions than as proportionate as Tom Thumb. The father of these pigmies (John Finlay) is a poor cottar of the ordinary or middle size, and the mother is rather beyond it. The eldest son, Master Finlay, is upwards of 20 years of age, and stands 2 feet 10 inches in height. The next is a girl, somewhat the junior of Finlay in years, and considerably less in stature, and the third, and last, is a boy, aged 15, a mere pigmy. It is ludicrous to see these little creatures sit around their little dinner table; but to observe them dance together, reminds one forcibly of the Celtic account of dancing elves.

THE ADVANTAGE OF WAITING.

A friend of ours courted a lady for twenty-eight years, and then married her. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died in two years after the wedding. "Now," said our friend, in a self-gratulating tone, "see what I have escaped by a long courtship."—*Noah's American Messenger.*

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people without being so densely populated as Europe now is. The present population of Europe is about 238 millions; of America, 55 millions; of the whole earth, 1100 millions.

SYDNEY SMITH ON GOVERNMENT.

The object of all government (said the late Sydney Smith) is roast mutton, potatoes, claret, a stout constable, an honest justice, a clear highway, a free chapel.

THE DONKEY NO ASS!

We all talk of the ass as the stupidest of the browsers of the field; yet if any one shuts up a donkey in the same enclosure with half a dozen horses of the finest blood, and the party escapes, it is infallibly the poor donkey that has led the way. It is he alone that penetrates the secret of the bolt and latch.

ROOKS BUILDING IN THE CITY.

In the small churchyard of St. Peter, West Cheap, situate in Wood-street, Cheapside, immediately adjoining the Cross Keys, stands a solitary tree, on the lofty branches of which two pair of rooks have this year built themselves nests, and are now busily engaged in rearing two broods, which have been recently hatched.

A DOLPHIN.

One of these very singular fish was exhibited on Wednesday at Mr. Groves's fish warehouse, in New Bond street. It was the *delphinus phoeniceus*, not the vari-coloured dolphin which is peculiar to the tropical seas. It was captured off Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and measured in length eight feet six inches, and was four feet four inches in circumference. It is a very rare specimen of the kind on the coasts of Britain.

A TERRIBLE TIME.

"Wal there's a row over to our house! What on airth's the matter, you little serpent?" "Why dad's got drunk, mother's dead, Sal's got married, and run away with all the spoons, Peter has swallowed a pin, and Luke's looked at the Aurora Borex till he's got the delirium triangles. That ain't all neethir." "What else upon airth?" "Rose split the butter pot, and broke the pancakes, and one of the Maltese kittens has got her head into the molasses cup, and can't get it out again, and O how hungry I am."—*American paper.*

PATENT SELF-ACTING FAGING MACHINE.

A machine has been recently invented by Mr. William Shaw, of Liverpool, and has been exhibited during the past week at No. 3, Crane-court, Fleet street. It is a perfect mechanical curiosity, and well deserving a visit from the lovers of mechanical science. Here we can see a very pleasing and suitable occupation for young females, who, with the aid of this machine, can page a large account book in the course of a few minutes, in beautifully clear printed figures, a simple action of a lever governing the entire apparatus, changing the figures from 1 up to 10,000, which supply themselves with ink from small composition rollers.

A LADY'S IDEA OF PARTY.

A young American lady, being asked by a boring politician which party she was most in favour of, replied that she preferred a wedding-party.

EARLY RISING.

There is a freshness and a purity in the morning, gold, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigour and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle, or the vain, taste its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is undoubtedly gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

A mechanic of Edinburgh has just invented a new description of grate, by which a greater quantity of heat is thrown out than can be obtained by the common grates now in use, and, by the introduction of reflecting plates, the heat is equally diffused throughout the room, while no greater amount of fuel is required. From the peculiarity of its construction, the heat is also prevented escaping up the chimney.

A FAITHFUL COMPANION.

The fellow was witty (says the *Boston Bee*) who, at a toast celebration "down East," lately gave the following:—"Here's a health to poverty; it sticks by us when all friends forsake us."

A ROBBER'S ALBUM.

In the possession of a man named Harrison, convicted of a highway robbery near Leeds, and sentenced to transportation, a diary has been found, consisting of a record of all his robberies! The book is small and neat, is gilt-edged, and forms, in fact, a sort of robber's album. It would appear from one of the entries, that a man named White, convicted of highway robbery at the same assizes, was, in reality (as he himself solemnly protested) innocent of the crime, and that Harrison was the robber.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The Council of the Shakespeare Society has recently been put in possession of a great literary curiosity—a quarto edition of "The Taming of the Shrew," the existence of which was unknown. It was always supposed that this comedy was one of those which made its first appearance in the folio of 1623, and that it had been there printed from a manuscript. It is now certain that, like many others, "The Taming of the Shrew" had first come from the press in quarto, and that in the folio of 1623 it was printed from it.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that an electric telegraph is to be established between the Chamber of Deputies and the Palace of the Tuilleries. "By this means," it says, "the Chief of the State will be informed of the progress of the debates on important questions, and may immediately forward his advice to the members of the Cabinet."

The Rev. H. W. Jones, M.A., curate of St. Martin in the Fields, has been appointed to the incumbency of the district church of St. James, Curtain-road. Patron, the Bishop of London.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—The heads of houses, in reply to the requisition which has been addressed to them, calling upon them to convene a meeting of the Senate for the purpose of petitioning against the Maynooth grant, have stated that it would be inexpedient to comply with the wish of the requisitionists.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DERRY.—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says:—"We feel exceeding pain in communicating to the public the sudden death of the venerated Bishop of Derry, the Right Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, under circumstances exceedingly deplorable. We shall not, for the present, enter more into the circumstances of this distressing event than thus briefly to record it."

THE PRISONER HOCKER.—The prisoner has been again visited by his father, and after handing to him the names of those persons whom he wished to see for the last time, expressed himself perfectly resigned, at the same time very earnestly requesting that his mother would visit him when he takes his farewell of his friends. He still continues writing, although upon being questioned by his friends he declares that he has nothing to add to the statement he had made at the trial, by way of elucidating the mystery which still hangs over the murder. It is not generally known that during the period the prisoner was engaged at the St. John's Wood school, he was a contributor to several religious publications, and for some time, from his knowledge of stenography, was a reporter of sermons for a publication especially devoted to those subjects.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—"THE DESERT," by FELICIAN DAVID.—It is respectfully announced that the last representation of this celebrated work will take place on MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, preceded by a Grand Miscellaneous Selection of Orchestral, Choral, and Vocal Music, from the most classical Authors, and executed by the distinguished Artists of this Establishment. The Grand Orchestra and Chorus will include upwards of 200 performers. The whole under the direction of Signor Costa. Full particulars will be duly announced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscription), on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1st, when will be performed Bellini's Opera "I PURITANI." Elvira, Madame Gird; Arturo, Sig. Mario; Riccardo, Sig. Fornasari; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache. The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES will appear in some of their favourite Pas; with other ENTERTAINMENTS, in which Madame Anside Castellan, Madame Rita Boria, and Sig. Moriani, will appear. In the course of the evening, the celebrated Spanish Dancer, DONA MANUELA PEREA, known as LA NENA, and the Spanish Bolero Dancer, DON FELIX GARCIA, will appear in some of the National Pas of Spain. With various Novelties in the Ball-t Department, and uniting the talents of Madlle. Grahm, M. Perrot, M. St. Leon, and Madlle. Cerillo.—To conclude with the highly successful new Ballet Divertissement, entitled KAYA, ou L'Amour Voyageur. The Music composed and arranged by Signor Pugnani, and comprising Themes from the Norwegian Melodies. The principal Dances composed and arranged by M. Perrot; those of the Danseuses Viennoises, by Madame Josephine Weiss. Kaya, Madlle. Lucile Grahm; Knud, M. Perrot.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, under the Management of Mr. BATTY, open on MONDAY, APRIL 23, and every evening during the week, with a variety of attractive Novelties. Mr. Batty, ever anxious to retain the patronage that has been so bountifully bestowed on this establishment, feels a degree of pleasure in announcing the greatest combination of Foreign Equestrian Talent that ever appeared in the Metropolis, he having engaged the whole of Mons. Tournier's Company of French, German, and English Artists, and the entire stud of highly-tutored Horses, the company embraces the following distinguished Professors:—M. Benoit Tournier, M. Ferdinand, M. Tournier, M. Ernest, Signors Augusti and Rinaldo, M. F. Platt; Medames Louise Platt, Huber, and Popoizot; Monsieurs Popoizot, the French Clowns; Herr Huber, the Dutch Grotesque. This talented corps will make their first appearance on WHIT-MONDAY. A new Dramatic Piece, written expressly for this establishment, by Mr. Moncrieff, the plot of which is taken from the works of Eugene Sue, will also be produced on the same occasion. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

SIGNOR MARRAS'S MORNING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd of May, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Reserved Seats may be had at the residence of SIGNOR MARRAS, 87, Piccadilly; and Tickets at all the principal Music Warehouses, where Programmes may also be obtained.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. * * * DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs."—The United Service Gazette. Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

HIS R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW; George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., and the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admission One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors from end to end. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. DR. RYAN'S first Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF DOMESTIC LIFE Daily. PROFESSOR BACHOFNER'S VAHIED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. LECTURES ON CHARACTER, WITH MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis, on the Flute, &c. &c. every evening except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, and DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD, with PASSENGERS ONLY, under the Patronage of distinguished Men of Science in Germany.—The undersigned intends to dispatch from HAMBURG, on 15th AUGUST next, a first-class fast sailing Ship, of about 350 tons register, on an Expedition Round the World, touching and making stays at the following places, viz.—Portsmouth, Lisbon, Madeira, Tenerife, Cape Verde, Gambia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de la Plata, Falkland Islands, Valparaiso, and all the intermediate ports up to Guayaquil, Calapago, Marquesa Society, Friendly, and other Islands in the Pacific, on the way to China, Chusan, Hong-Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Canton, Manila, Singapore, Ceylon, Isle de France or Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Western Islands, and so back to Hamburg. The object of this Expedition is the promotion of Science, the acquirement of knowledge generally, or the gratification which results to enlightened and enquiring minds from distant travel. Respectable Passengers only, and such as are not afflicted with disease, will be received on board. The Ship will not in any way be used for trading purposes, and will be fitted up in the most convenient and comfortable manner for the accommodation of the passengers, with one large Saloon, two apartments for study, and State Rooms for Sleeping. The Voyage will require about two years, and the Passage Money is fixed at Two Hundred and Seventy pounds (£270), including Provision, and Wine at Sea and in Port. The Ship will carry an experienced Medical Man. For further particulars apply to Messrs. E. SLEVEKING and SON, 12, Size-lane, City, or to ROBERT M. SLOMAN, in Hamburg.

AIR GUNS AND CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, just finished by REILLY, jun., for killing rabbits, hawks, sea-fowl, &c., with ball small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c. He particularly invites inspection and trial on the premises, of the recently reduced size—3 inch diameter, under 14lb.—REILLY, Gunmaker, 316, Holborn.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED. NOTTINGHAM and BOSTON RAILWAY, 47½ MILES LONG, CONNECTING THE CAPITAL OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES WITH THE NEAREST SEA-PORT.—A DETAILED PROSPECTUS will be issued in a few days, with a List of the Provisional Committee, which contains the names of all the most influential gentlemen residing in Boston and Nottingham. In the meantime, communications to be addressed to Messrs. HOPKINS and RICE, the Solicitors to the proposed Nottingham and Boston Railway Company.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £500,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament. This Institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurance and Deferred Annuities. Assured by it on all occasions, for any sum, or borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two thirds of the Premiums paid (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 60 per Cent. on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in Cash.	Permanent reduc. of Premium.	Sum the Assured may Borrow on Policy.
60	1000	74 3 4	1837	179 3 3	77 5 1	12 8 9	346 2 3
			1838	180 2 2	77 5 1	12 8 9	346 2 3
			1839	116 15 0	51 5 11	7 11 9	247 4 6

The Division of Profits is annual.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Every description of assurance may be effected with this Society, and policies are granted on the lives of persons of all ages.

Age.	For One Year only.	For Seven Years at an Annual Payment.	For 14 Years at an Annual Payment.
25	1 1 0	1 2 2	1 3 8
30	1 1 3	1 4 1	1 6 1
35	1 1 5	1 10 4	1 9 3
40	1 1 8	1 14 8	1 13 6
45	1 1 12	2 1 14 8	2 1 0
50	1 1 16	2 3 10	2 13 11

The sum accumulated and invested, for the security and benefit of the assured, already exceeds half a million sterling; and the income, which is steadily increasing, is now £101,500 p. ann.

Bonuses.—The two first divisions averaged £23 per cent. on the premiums paid. The third bonus, declared in January, 1842, averaged £28 per cent.; and the future bonuses are expected to exceed that amount.

The balance sheets of this Society are at all times open to the inspection of any of the assured. Further information may be obtained of GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Actuary, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; or of any of the Society's agents.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of an elegant assortment of Figures, Vases, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Obelisks, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c. Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London.

THE MINARET PARASOL.—CAUTION.—Ladies are particularly requested to observe that the Silver Runner of the Parasol is stamped with the word "MINARET." This Caution is necessary, as other parasols have been sold for the Minaret which are not so. This elegant Novelty can be had at all the respectable Drapers in the Kingdom.

INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road.

INVALIDS' and CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Children's Chaises, Vis-a-vis Waggon, Phaeton, Barouches, &c. &c. from Ten Shillings to Twenty Guinea. Invalids' Wheel Chais, from £35 to £45, with hoods. Second-hand, as well as new. Spinal and Self-acting Chairs. Immense and varied collections on sale or hire.

PEOPLE mindful of Economy, will do well to observe that the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for 17s. Six Pounds of Coffee for 6s.; and other descriptions of Teas and Coffees at prices in proportion to their respective qualities.—Offices, No. 3, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate.

DANCING.—LESSONS in the MAZURKA, CELLARIUS, VAISE, POLKA, and VAISE A DEUX TEMPS, (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. Terms may be had on application as above.

UPTON'S PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT, 2s. 6d. per bottle.—This wonderful production, without the least risk to the most delicate gold, instantly restores the Oldest Gilding, however fly-spotted or tarnished, to the highest splendour of new, at the expense of a few pence for a large Gilt Frame. Or-molu, Lacquer, and Bronze, is, 6d., and Silver Plating Liquid for Copper Plate, 1s. per lb. The most equally cheap and effective.—UPTON and Co., 35, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

A SHOWER BATH, with curtains, 12s. 6d.; ditto, with copper conducting tubes, from 60s.; sponging baths, 12s., 19s., and 21s.; ditto, 19s. and 30s.; toilet cans, 5s. 6d.; foot tubs, 5s. 6d. Also, every description of Japan Ware, thirty per cent. under any other house.—R. and J. SLACK beg to call attention to the quality of their Baths; as they are all manufactured on their premises, they can confidently warrant them for durability. Their Illustrated Catalogue of Baths, and every description of Furnishing Ironmongery may be had gratis, or sent post-free.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1813.

ESTABLISHED 18 YEARS.—WOOLLEN, SCOTCH, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE.—In calling the attention of the Public to a stock suited for the present season, the foolish assertion of selling cheaper than any house in the Kingdom is not held out as it is too often the case; but, at the same time, we positively assert that no house can go to market better, or sell at a smaller rate of profit, our business being conducted on one system, viz. for Ready Money, thus enabling us at all times to meet the competition. Every article in the Warehouse is marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, from which no deviation can be made. We invite all to inspect and judge for themselves, being confident one purchase will ensure enlarged recommendations and support. No connection with any other house.—HILL and MILLS, 89, St. Martin's-lane, and Corner of St. Martin's-court.

DRESS COIFFURES.—As it has become necessary, in accordance with the prevailing mode, to dispose of the Hair in effective masses, or in conspicuous curls, a certain body of hair is essential to afford the coiffeur the means of producing the arrangement. Thinness or weakness of the Hair is, in these cases, a complete obstacle, and it is only to be effectually remedied by the application of OLDRIE'S HAIR OIL OF CALUMBELA, which prevents the Hair from turning grey, and the first application causes it to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling out, and a few bottles restore it again. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine. Oldrie's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

A WONDERFUL CASE of an Attested CURE of DROPSY, by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, Chemist, Stockport, to Sir—Mrs. Clough, the wife of Mr. John Clough, of Acklam, a respectable farmer, had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and had the best medical advice, without receiving any benefit. She heard of your Pills and Ointment, and used them with such surprising benefit, that she has now left off taking them, being so well—but, previously she had been given up as incurable.—Signed, THOMAS TAYLOR, Chemist, Stockport, 24, Strand (where advice may be had gratis), and by all Vendors of Medicine throughout the civilised world.

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH, patented by WEBSTER and SON, 74, Cornhill, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company. This newly-invented instrument will determine the correct performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, and show their distance from the correct time at any place. The simplicity, portability, and the ease with which the results are obtained, will enable the most inexperienced to ascertain mean time to a correctness not hitherto attained but by experienced persons in the use of astronomical instruments. It may be adjusted to its position in two minutes. An explanatory paper, with their publication, forwarded free, upon inclosing two postage stamps. Price £4 10s.—74, Cornhill.

LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS.—Now ready for SPRING and SUMMER, BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF PROOFS.—These well-known and gentlemanly garments will be found light and most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat. They are made in the best manner, and are thoroughly respectable—equally free from vulgarity and singularity; are guaranteed to exist in whatever weather, and no untended rain or snow can injure them, among the respectable classes more than six years. A Large Stock of First-rate Garments, in new and greatly-improved materials (manufactured expressly for W. B.) now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill.

A GREAT LUXURY IN WARM WEATHER, AND AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.—The presence of Scurf in the Hair, besides its dirty, unsightly appearance, is a constant source of annoyance; it irritates the skin, and, by clogging the pores, produces heat and heaviness in the head, and eventually destroys the hair. CHURCHER'S MEDICATED HAIR WASH will be found a perfect remedy; it immediately removes the Scurf, leaves the hair clean and soft, allays all irritation, and bestows a delightful sense of coolness. In short, it will be found both a preservative to the hair, and a perfect luxury in use. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, by Thomas Churcher, Human Hair Manufacturer, and Wholesale Perfumer, No. 22, King-street, Regent-street, London; by Mr. Grignon, Chemist, 174, Regent-street; and by all respectable Perfumers and Chemists in Town and Country.

SANATORIUM, or HOME IN SICKNESS.—The lease of the house hitherto occupied by this Institution having expired, and the house itself being unfitted, by its want of accommodation, for the purposes of the Institution, the Committee have long sought in vain for some suitable mansion which they might rent until sufficient funds could be raised for building. Unsuccessful in this attempt, they have been reluctantly compelled to close the establishment for the present. Convalescents, however, from the experience they have had, that, if convenient premises could be purchased or built, the institution would not only support itself, but also afford the means of greatly extending its usefulness, the Committee have determined to exert themselves to procure the necessary funds for this purpose. So soon as these shall be obtained, the institution will be re-opened. Further information may be had, and subscriptions paid to the Secretary, at the Office of F. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, 13, Goddard-street, Doctors' Commons; and Messrs. Lloyd and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street. HENRY S. SMYTH, Secretary.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The extraordinary success of this Medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good; it has never, in the slightest degree, impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that persevering use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS has cured any disease, and saved the lives of the most debilitated of the human race. The benefit resulting from this invaluable medicine.—Sheets of testimonials, and the "Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had, gratis, of every respectable Medicine Vendor throughout the Kingdom.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED OVAL, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and family packets, at 11s., by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Motterhead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Rimes and Co., Edinburgh; and by every respectable and patent Medicine retailers throughout the Kingdom.—Directions are given with each box.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company.—Webster and Son's manufactory has continued in Cornhill 134 years, where may be selected from one of the most extensive stocks in London, every description of superior manufacture in Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, finished under the immediate inspection on the premises, and at the lowest prices consistent with security for the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated duplex and lever watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession; small elegant lever and horizontal watches in all cases, engraved and jewelled for ladies or gentlemen; small salt water lever and horizontal watches, for youths, at very moderate prices; marine and pocket chronometers, new and second-hand; ornamental and every description of clocks; regulators upon the most approved principles. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the repairing department for English and foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange.—WEBSTER and SON'S Publication with their Equation Table for the Present Year, will be sent free on the receipt of four postage stamps. A large selection of fine Second-hand Watches at very low prices.—74, Cornhill, London.

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP AND LABOUR.

WARD'S PATENT WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER, manufactured at the Oldbury Alkali Works, near Birmingham. One great advantage which this powder possesses over others consists in its not injuring the hands of the persons using it. Other Washing Powders contain carbonate of soda in its free state, which, by acting upon the skin, inflames the hands and renders them sore and wrinkled. Other advantages peculiar to this powder may be stated as follows, viz.—A saving of at least one-half of the soap which is necessary when used; a great saving in the labour of washing. The colour of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means. From the wear and tear caused by the rubbing and mauling being diminished, the durability of the clothes is increased. This Powder will be found very valuable in Scouring Greasy Floors and Tables, in Cleansing Brass, Tin, and other Utensils of domestic use, and also Paintings, &c. &c. &c. Sold in packets, at 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each, with directions for using. Be particular in asking for WARD'S WASHING POWDER, as no other possesses the same qualities.—To be had of all Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., or wholesale from the Manufacturers by application to Mr. F. WARD, at the Works as above, or in London, to Mr. JOHN MACARTNEY, 3, Coleman-street Buildings.

IMPORTANT AND LABOUR-SAVING DISCOVERY.

SILVO-GALVANIC CREAM, for cleaning Gold and Silver Plate, Jewellery, Silver Plated Goods, &c. &c.—The following Letter, from Dr. URE, the eminent Chemist, at once establishes the usefulness of this new discovery:—"I have examined the preparation invented by Messrs. JONES, for cleaning silver, called SILVO-GALVANIC CREAM, and find it to be safe, effective, and instantaneous in its operation. Being founded on chemical principles, it merely removes the tarnish on plate, and restores the white silver lustre without abrading or wearing the precious metal itself in the slightest degree."—ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c.

Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist. London, 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, March 8th 1845. It is of little consequence whether the article to be cleaned has been laid by for days or years, whether it be only discoloured or tarnished as black as a hat, immediately on the application of the SILVO-GALVANIC CREAM the discoloration is removed, and then, with a soft and clean wash-leather, a most brilliant and virgin-white polish may be produced. In chased silver the deepest nook and corner, where dirt and corrosion are so difficult to remove, become equally polished with the level surface by simply using a soft plate brush. The manner of using it



FUNERAL OF COL. CLIVE, C.B.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL CLIVE, C.B.

Monday was the day appointed for the funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel (Clive) commanding the Grenadier Guards; and the expectation of witnessing the solemn spectacle of a military procession caused crowds of well-dressed people to assemble at an early hour in the vicinity of Grafton-street, the residence of the deceased. At ten o'clock, a detachment of military arrived, and shortly after, the coffin containing the remains of the gallant Colonel was brought out. As the mournful cavalcade moved on, it was met by a party of troops, who formed in procession as they met the corpse with presented arms, and preceded the body in usual order of slow march, with arms reversed, keeping measured time with the solemn dirge of the "Dead March in Saul," performed by the band which followed. Then came the corpse borne on the shoulders of the men of the regiment, the hat and sword of the deceased lying on the top of the coffin, and an officer supporting each corner of the rich black velvet pall. The Colonel's charger, caparisoned in mourning trappings, and led by two orderlies, next followed. A long line of officers, the staff of the regiment, and other friends of the deceased, having black crape on their right arms, made up the mournful train. In Hyde Park-street (where our sketch was taken), and the road leading to the Great Western Railway, the Grenadier Guards were drawn up on each side; and as the solemn cortege passed through the lines, the word of command "attention" was given, and the soldiers performed the last military salute to their gallant chief. The body was conveyed by the railway into Herefordshire, there to be interred in the family mausoleum.

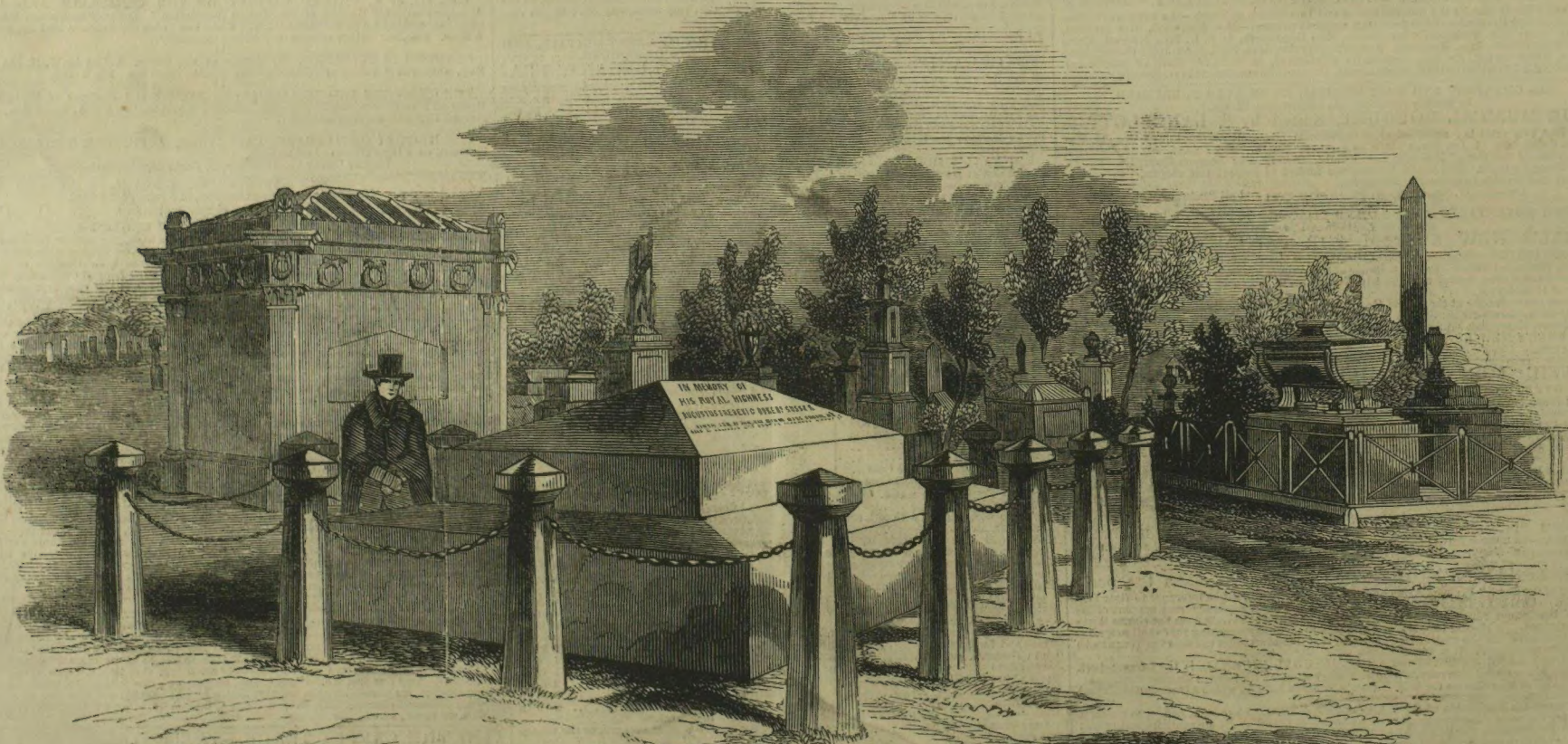
MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX, IN KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

It will be remembered that shortly after the demise of his Royal Highness, a splendid mausoleum was proposed to be erected to the memory of the Duke by the Freemasons of England, of which ancient and honourable order his Royal Highness was the Grand Master; but, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Duchess of Inverness and other members of the family of the illustrious Prince, that intention has been abandoned, and the present monument has been erected at their own private expense. The spot selected as the situation for this monument is the centre of the circular grass plat, immediately in front of the chapel, at the upper end of the cemetery. It is of exceedingly massive design, but has not the slightest architectural ornament or sculptural display. The vault itself is a deep square excavation, capable of holding ten coffins: it is flagged at the bottom with Yorkshire paving, and inclosed with walls of 9-inch brickwork, the inner surface being covered with a smooth facing of cement. This brickwork forms the resting place for five stones, which constitute the entire of the above-ground work of the monument, and which are of grey Aberdeen granite. The four stones which form the upper walls of the monument are each rather more than 14 feet in length, and about 2 feet in height and thickness. These are surmounted by an enormous block of the same granite; and the five stones weigh nine tons. The entire height of the monument does not exceed 4 feet. It is surrounded by twelve granite pillars, each 3 feet 6 inches in height, quite plain, and connected with each other by chains.

[Monday last (the 21st inst.), the anniversary of the death of the lamented Duke, was the day appointed for the removal of his Royal Highness's remains from the catacombs beneath the Chapel at Kensal Green, where they had been temporarily interred. The gates of the Cemetery were closed to the public during the morning: the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Croft, arrived at seven A.M. Soon after eleven o'clock, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Delawarr, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, arrived at the Cemetery, in three carriages, to witness and superintend—as the representatives of her Majesty, and the other Royal relatives of the late Duke—the removal of his remains. They then descended into the catacombs, and the brick-work being removed, the coffin was placed upon the platform, and again wound up into the chapel, whence it was carried, by twelve men, to the mausoleum, and lowered into the vault, upon three supporters; the coronet and cushion were then replaced upon the coffin, and the masons proceeded to draw over the single block of stone—the mausoleum was closed, and the ceremony was at an end. Among the friends of the late Duke there were present the Earl of Dinorben, Mr. Walker, Colonel Tinte, the executors of his late Royal Highness, and the Chevalier de Berardi. The Duchess of Inverness visited the tomb in the afternoon, and remained till seven o'clock.

The massiveness of this unostentatious memorial is very striking: the upper stone bears the following simple inscription:—

In Memory of
His Royal Highness,
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G.,
Sixth Son of H. M. George 3rd.
Born 27 January, 1773. Died 21 April, 1843.



TOMB OF HIS LATE R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, AT KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.